Wanted—Male Help.

Bookkeepers, Salesmen, &c.

WANTED—A good machine blacksmith, also a bookmaker, at the Hawkeye Iron Works, Burlington, Iowa. Good pay and steady work to good men. CHAS. BOWDEN.

WANTED—An energetic business man, who can come well recommended, for General Agent of a first-class Life Insurance Company. Experienced man preferred. Apply in person at Room 11, St. James Hotel.

WANTED—A drug clerk who can speak English and German. One acquainted in the city. Inquire at drug store corner of Harrison and State-sts.

WANTED—A colored or German boy to work about the house. Apply at 364 Indiana-st.

WANTED—A smart, steady man in the saloon and restaurant business, with about $[illegible] in money. Will not introduce any other. G. DANFORD & CO., Room 6, 73 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—Dry Goods Salesmen—Two Germans, who can speak English fluently, if experienced in city trade, can secure situations by addressing, with references, P. O. BOX [illegible]. None others need apply.

WANTED—A young man about 19 years of age, who is willing to work. Apply at 18 South Water-st. G. P. GORE & CO.

WANTED—A man to take care of horses, and his wife to cook. German or Norwegian preferred. Address C A, Tribune office.

WANTED—A good steady man to work in a livery stable, one that can come well recommended, and one that wants steady work. None other need apply. Call after 10 o'clock Monday morning, at 261 West Lake-st. W. A. RUSSELL.

Trades.

WANTED—Twenty safemakers. Inquire at S. W. HARRIS' Safe Manufactory, 61 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A first-class practical boiler maker to take charge of a boiler shop in this city. Address L A, Tribune office.

WANTED—A good tinner to go into the country. Call at CRAGIN BROS.', [illegible]-st.

WANTED—Ruler. Inquire at the Bindery, 88 and 90 Dearborn-st. SMEAL, HEBANKS & CO.

WANTED—A brass or wood turner. Apply at Room 3, 126 Washington-st., or at 130 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—Two good coatmakers to go into the country. Apply to CHAS. P. KELLOGG & CO., 24 and 26 Lake-st.

WANTED—A good wagon maker. Apply at 210 North Wells-st., corner Chicago-av.

WANTED—A first-class carpenter, one competent to take charge of work occasionally. Apply at 625 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—Two first class barbers by C. BOTHMAN, Davenport, Iowa.

WANTED—One or two first-class house carpenters to work by the day, one-half a mile north of the city. Apply to GEORGE & WILLIAMS, 7 Clark-st.

WANTED—Ten or twelve first-class carpenters. Inquire at Uhlich's Hotel, corner Twenty-second and State-sts. C. W. FENN.

WANTED—Two first-class pattern makers, at DAVID H. FORD'S, 262 and 264 Madison-st.

Employment Agents.

WANTED—3,000 railroad laborers for grading the B. & M. RR., in Iowa. Wages, $2.00. For transportation apply to our agents, P. B. Wood & Co., Commission Merchants, 19 Dearborn-st. WOLF, CARPENTER & ANGLE, Contractors.

WANTED—On Monday, at Employment Headquarters, Room 3 Lind's Block, near Randolph-st. Bridge, laborers for railroads, saw-mills, quarries, farms, etc. Work guaranteed all winter and free transportation.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—A good dressmaker to go to one of the pleasantest towns in Iowa. Apply to IRVINE, SIMPSON & CO., 19 Lake-st., up stairs, on the 5th, 6th and 7th of October.

WANTED—Apprentices in the dressmaking department at Mrs. COOK'S, 837 West Lake-st. Also one (a German) would be taken, with a steady home for a year.

WANTED—A Dressmaker. Apply at KEITH BROS., 45 and 47 Lake-st.

WANTED—A girl about 14 years old, to take care of a baby. Good references required. Apply immediately at 158 State-st.

WANTED—A girl, to nurse a baby and do second work. References required. Call at 349 Indiana-st., North Side.

House Servants.

WANTED—At 402 Michigan-av., a thorough cook, washer and ironer. City references required. Call between the hours of 8 and 10 and 5 and 6.

WANTED—A good German girl to do general housework. Apply to G. LOUIS, 194 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A first-class cook. One competent to take charge. None others need apply. Also a first-class laundress. 398 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A No. 1 girl to do general housework. Must be a good cook, washer and ironer. The best wages given. Inquire at 786 West Jackson-st., near Hoyne.

WANTED—A girl to do cooking. One who understands her business can have a good steady place and the best wages going. Call at 16 East Pearson-st. German, Scotch or Norwegian preferred.

WANTED—A young girl to take charge of a child. Wages $1.50 per week. Apply at 320 Superior-st.

WANTED—A good girl to do the work for a family of four. A woman preferred. Must come well recommended. Call at 74 South Green-st.

WANTED—A good girl for general housework in a family of seven persons at Cottage Grove. Best wages given to a competent person. Apply at 880 State-st.

WANTED—At 1117 Prairie-av., a good girl to do general housework.

WANTED—A nurse girl from 12 to 15 years old at 111 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—Two girls to do housework. Apply at 744 West Lake-st.

WANTED—Two good girls, one as cook and the other as second girl. Apply at 830 West Harrison-st., between 3 and 4.

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework. Call immediately at 31 State-st.

WANTED—A girl to cook, wash and iron. Apply at 227 Superior-st., between Rush and Cass.

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework at 89 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer, and a good girl to do chamber work and take care of children. Apply at No. 1169, second house from Twenty-sixth-st., on Wabash-av.

WANTED—A young girl to assist in house work at 287 Warren-st.

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework. Inquire at No. 785 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A girl of not more than 30 and less than 20 years of age, to do the necessary housework for two gentlemen. She must speak perfectly the English language and also understand some German. Apply at PACIFIC HOUSE, 38 and 40 Griswold-st. Inquire from 10 to 12 a. m. and from 3 to 4 p. m.

WANTED—A cook who understands her business. Reference required. Apply at 483 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A good cook; American or German girl preferred. Apply at No. 288 Erie-st., North Side.

WANTED—A respectable girl to sew and help do housework for three in family, at 152 East Kinzie-st., up stairs.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—For Matthew Hale Smith's new book, "SUNSHINE AND SHADOW IN NEW YORK." If you wish to know how fortunes are made and lost in a day; how "countrymen" are swindled by sharpers; how gambling houses and lotteries are conducted, and everything of interest relating to prominent men and important places of New York, read "SUNSHINE AND SHADOW IN NEW YORK." A large octavo vol., over 700 pages, finely illustrated. We want agents, male or female, in every city or town to canvass for it. Everybody wants to know all about New York. No book ever published that sells so rapidly. We employ no general agents and offer the largest commission. Send for our 32 page circular. Full particulars and terms to agents sent free on application. J. B. BURR & CO., Pubs. Hartford Ct.

AGENTS—Wanted—50,000 Grant and Seymour pins at $3 per 100. 100 sent by express on receipt of $3. E. B. LANDON, 67 Lake-st.

AGENTS—Wanted—For Smax spring steel needles and eight other articles. $10 to $15 per day, sure. Send 25c. for six papers, or sample paper and other articles, to SMAX & CO., 67 Halsted-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—$1 timekeeper. Greatest discovery yet. Warranted 5 years. $75 per week made selling it. Don't fail to call or send for terms. O. E. STANFORD & CO., 15 Reynolds' Block.

AGENTS—Wanted—For "THE BLUE COATS, and how they Lived, Fought and Died for the Union, with Scenes and Incidents in the Great Rebellion." It contains over 100 fine engravings and 500 pages, and is the spiciest and cheapest war book published. Price only $2.50 per copy. Send for circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address JONES, BROTHERS & CO., Chicago, Illinois.

AGENTS—Wanted—For the Security Life Insurance Company of N. Y. in every town in Illinois. Also solicitors for this city. Energetic men, willing to work, will be liberally dealt with. Apply to C. H. BAKER, General Agent, 106 Clark-st., corner Washington.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell Oval Frames and Engravings, Needle Caskets, U. S. Grant Prize Packages, Campaign Pins. Send for my new circulars. E. B. LANDON, 67 Lake-st.

AGENTS—Wanted—$8,640 a year to agents to introduce an article of absolute household utility, and in universal demand. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell our religious and national pictures, chromos, looking glasses, steel engravings, &c. Apply to PATTERSON & CO., 209 South Clark-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—Office of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company of Hartford. The undersigned is prepared to offer very liberal inducements to a few good solicitors for the above company. Apply to HENRY L. HIGH, General Agent, 184 Randolph-st.

AGENTS—Wanted—90c on the dollar profit. It is a permanent business, without risk or competition. All who want the most salable article in the market, send stamp for papers or 25c. for $1, to E. W. CHAPPELL, 67 South Halsted-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—For BINGLEY'S HISTORY OF ANIMATED NATURE, 1,200 pages, royal octavo, 1,200 engravings. Price only $6.50. The cheapest book in the world. Exclusive territory given and the most liberal commission allowed. Circulars giving full particulars, terms, &c., also our fine poster, with 30 sample engravings, sent free on application. J. S. GOODMAN & CO., Publishers, 5 Custom House-place, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell the splendid Imperial STEEL ENGRAVING of General U. S. GRANT. Price $1. Small sizes of GRANT and COLFAX, 25c each. Engravings of SEYMOUR and BLAIR, same styles and prices as above. Also, the "National Hand Book of Facts and Figures," for every voter. Price $1.50. "The Lost Cause," the only complete Democratic history of the war. Price $5. Samples sent on receipt of price. C. W. LILLEY, 40 Dearborn-st.

AGENTS—Wanted—For "THE BOYS IN BLUE," by Mrs. A. Hoge, of U. S. Sanitary Commission. This is one of the most popular books in the market, and as a campaign document has no equal. Agents are meeting with great success; one sold and delivered 52 in two days. Address C. W. LILLEY, Publisher, 40 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

Machinery.

FOR SALE—Iron planers. We have the best assortment and can sell at lower figures than can be purchased elsewhere. Also, iron lathes, drills, steam pumps, Woodworth planer and matcher machines, Farrar surfacers, scroll saws, resawing machines, at 191 South Water-st. HAWKINS & JAMES.

FOR SALE—Or Exchange—Machinery, for city property or farm lands or other property, as the owner wishes to leave Chicago. Address W. A. MEARS, 201 Illinois-st.

FOR SALE—And To Rent—All kinds of new and second-hand sewing machines. Old machines taken in exchange for new. Machines repaired and improved. Needles for all machines for sale. General Sewing Machine Office, 126 West Madison-st., near Halsted.

FOR SALE—Two 12-horse portable engines in perfect order; 4 small stationary engines, but little used; 1 two-flue boiler, 26 feet long 40 inches diameter; a large stock of extra heavy leather belting, and Page's patent lace leather, at the Belt Factory of E. R. HARRIS, 40 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—One small portable steam engine, three horse power; also one good wood-turning lathe. To be seen at 428 West Randolph-st., corner Elizabeth.

Situations Wanted.

Males.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young German, lately married, in some wholesale house; understands the English language, writes a good hand, and is acquainted with the city. Best of references can be given. Address C, [illegible].

SITUATION—Wanted—I want a situation in any capacity where steady habits, business qualifications and good references will secure adequate compensation for [illegible]. Address F E, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—In a grocery store, by a young man who understands the business. Is a good writer and [illegible]. Address D, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—To Builders—By a first-class man, as foreman of carpenters, or to take entire charge of works, [illegible]. Address "J J H," Room 3 Pomeroy's Building, [illegible].

SITUATION—Wanted—A young man with some means, who is not afraid to labor, desires a situation or an interest in some legitimate business. Patent right men or agents need not apply. Address L O, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man of good business capacity in a commission house, well acquainted in the country, [illegible]. Address [illegible], Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a competent man as porter in a grocery or hardware store. Can give first-class city references. Address J E, 66 North Sangamon-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By an experienced bookkeeper. Best city references. Moderate salary, $1,200 per annum. Address BOOKKEEPER, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a single young man who is a practical bookkeeper. Address [illegible] K., Tribune office.

Females.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young woman who has a good knowledge of dressmaking, to do the family sewing and second work. Best of references furnished from last places. Address, for three days, S M, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a girl, to do chamber work in a private family. Apply at [illegible] Michigan-av., in basement.

SITUATION—Wanted—To sew in a private family. Has had six years' experience in cutting and fitting clothing. Write or call on [illegible] Brown-st., one block south of Twelfth-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a first-class seamstress. Can cut and fit children's clothing; also do machine stitching and plain sewing. [illegible] given. Address, for three days, L C, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By an experienced housekeeper. Has a thorough knowledge of [illegible] and understands both French and English cooking. Address H F, 34 Pearce-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a first-class [illegible] in a private family. Drop a card in the Post [illegible] Box [illegible] State-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—As housekeeper in a first-class hotel, or as matron in some charitable institution, by a middle-aged lady. Unexceptionable references given. Address 428 West Jackson, [illegible].

SITUATION—Wanted—By a girl, to do second work or cooking, in a small private family. Best of city references can be given. Can be seen at No. 89 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—A reliable nurse can be had by addressing Mrs. HILL, P.O. Box [illegible].

SITUATION—Wanted—By a widow lady as housekeeper or to do work in a private family; have a little girl 7 years old. Address or call for two days at 46 Fry-st., near Rucker-st. Best of references given.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a competent girl to do second work in a private family. Apply for two days at 399 State-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young lady as governess, having had experience in teaching; is well qualified in the English branches, French and music. Can give good references, if desired. Address E H, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—A lady of refinement and alone, in every way competent to take charge of a house and make home pleasant and comfortable for a gentleman. No objections to children. Or as a lady companion to travel. Apply at or address 489 State-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a middle aged woman to do general housework in a small family. Address C A, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young widow woman—has a Wheeler & Wilson machine, and will assist in second work. A pleasant home wanted. References furnished. Address Mrs. GRAHAM, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a lady of 5 years experience, as dress-maker or machine operator. Call or address G E, 121 South Green-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—A young lady who speaks English and German, wishes a situation in a trimming or variety store. Good references given. Call or address M H, 342 Wabash-av.

SITUATION—Wanted—By an American girl to do general housework in a small family. North side preferred. Good references given. Address E M, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By an educated widow lady, as instructress to children, companion or housekeeper. Good references given. Address MRS. A F, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a good girl, in a private family, to do general housework, or as second girl. Call at 324 Wright-st.

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—Or Rent—A large fine hotel, containing 40 rooms, well furnished, situated at Peru, Illinois, will be sold or rented on easy terms. The furniture is new and good, and can be bought satisfactorily to the purchaser. Address GEORGE B. LADD, agent, Peru, Ills., or Colonel A. E. CHAMBERS, 82 North Third-st., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—Elevator or warehouse, within 60 miles of Chicago, on the canal and railroad. A good chance for one wishing to engage in the grain business. Terms reasonable. For particulars apply to HEMAN BALDWIN, 132 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Room 3.

FOR SALE—A confectionery and oyster saloon, 189 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A Great Bargain—Boarding house and saloon, at 638 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—Hardware, stoves, tin and copper manufacturing business, located in the central and best part of the city for the last fifteen years. Stock amounts to $16,000—one part cash, the balance in city property. Address H Q, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—Stock, lease and fixtures of a ladies' furnishing store, doing a good business and in a central locality. For sale at a bargain, for cash. Address P. O. Box 780.

FOR SALE—On easy terms, or will exchange for other property—Boarding house, 112 Adams-st., with lease of ground, with or without furniture. Will also sell buildings on lots 108 and 110, with 2 years' lease of same. JAMES BLAKE, Room 8 Lombard Block.

FOR SALE—Drug store in a thriving Ohio town, stock new and clean, doing good business. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address Lock Box 1125, Columbus, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Small hotel, neat, well kept, well furnished, finely located, paying well, all of business, both permanent and transient. Receipts $75 per day. It will bear inspection. BOYDEN & KELLEY, 151 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—Or To Rent—An excellent, one of the best located and paying saloons. [illegible]-st., corner Monroe.

FOR SALE—Billiard parlor, in a No. 1 location, doing a good business, on easy terms. Address B, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—Grocery store doing a good trade; the store with fixtures and dwelling above the store would be rented to good parties for a term of years. Reason for selling, going into whole-selling. Inquire at 975 West Lake-st., or 45 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A large hotel in one of the best locations in the city, and doing a most profitable business, containing 90 rooms, all well furnished. For particulars apply at the store of JOHN GRAHAM, No. 141 Madison-st., or at No. 83 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A first-class saloon, in the Court House square, doing a splendid business; everything in tip-top condition. This is an excellent chance for a man of enterprise and capital. COBB & KENNEDY, 150 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Three squares from the Post Office, one of the best paying saloons in the city, located on a corner of two of the most public thoroughfares in Chicago. This is a bargain. COBB & KENNEDY, 150 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—The lease, fixtures, &c., of a saloon in one of the best locations on the West Side, suitable for a billiard room. Address J F R, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A first-class photograph gallery on Lake-st., doing a good business. Seldom is a better opportunity offered to engage in this business. Inquire of BOYDEN & KELLEY, 151 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—Furnished room, second-hand furniture, cheap; boarding-houses, groceries and stores of every description. Parties wanting, call at BALDWIN & CO.'S Business Exchange, 160 Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—A rare chance for investment—$800 will buy an interest in a manufactory; profits, $200 per month. At BALDWIN & CO.'S Business Exchange, 160 Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—An established cash business, that will bear investigation. Small capital required, and is paying over $150 per month, and can easily be made to pay twice that amount. NO LEASE, NO FIXTURES, NO ENCUMBRANCE of any kind, and can be carried on in any part of the city. Reason for selling, obliged to leave the city. Call for SAM, at 99 South Clark-st., after 9 o'clock, Monday.

FOR SALE—A corner grocery store on the West Side, where good business can be done. Apply at 187 South Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—Hardware, tin and stove store. Cheap rent and long lease. A rare chance to go into business. Just the season to make money. Owner going to Colorado. Apply to E. A. MEARS, 192 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—At a great bargain—Planing mill. Apply to WARREN & GOODRICH, 88 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—Boarding house and lease—A first-class boarding house and long lease. Some 70 rooms; easily change to a hotel. A good basement included. Inquire of STEDMAN, LEFFLER & [illegible], 126 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—By Soule & Walker, Real Estate Brokers, 17 Union Building. The lease, furniture, fixtures and business of a real estate office in this city will be sold.

FOR SALE—A first class drug store in the First Ward. $2,500 or $1,000 cash, balance on time. Address DRUGGIST, P. O. Box 128, Chicago.

FOR SALE—By J. H. Rees & Co., 90 Dearborn-st.: A manufacturing establishment on North Branch of Chicago River, fitted up in a substantial manner, and will answer for a starch factory, brewery, distillery or large tannery.

FOR SALE—A well-established grocery store on the West Side. Will be sold at a bargain. Call at D. HARRY HAMMER'S Law Office, 84 Reynolds' Block.

FOR SALE—The best paying prescription drug store in the city. Good location. Rent low. Terms easy. D. HARRY HAMMER, Attorney, 84 Reynolds' Block.

FOR SALE—In first-class locations—Two groceries, with stocks, fixtures and lease. Also one restaurant and saloon, with five-year lease. A rare chance. FULLER & GRANGER, Room 2, 88 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—For $700, cash—Half interest in a profitable business, to an acceptable party. Apply at 137 South Sangamon-st., between 9 and 10 a. m., for three days.

FOR SALE—Lease and stock of a wholesale liquor business. The amount of stock and fixtures will be made to accommodate the purchaser. Address "WHOLESALE LIQUORS," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—Lease, fixtures and stock of a saloon in a central location, doing a fine business. Reason for selling, the proprietor desires to go West. Apply at Room 12, 128 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—One of the best flour and feed stores in the city, doing a good cash business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Capital required $1,500. State time and place where interview may be had. Address "FLOUR AND FEED," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—Grocery and saloon, 123 Sedgwick, corner of West Whitney-st.

FOR SALE—Business—I will give a third interest in a safe, central manufacturing business for $1,000. Money refunded if investment does not prove satisfactory. Address P H R, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—One of the best livery and boarding stables in the city; location first-class, with big cash trade. Come and investigate. 121 [illegible]-st.

FOR SALE—Boarding house in one of the best locations in the city, full of good paying boarders. Furniture new. Reason for selling, ill health. Address AVENUE, Tribune office.

Correspondence Wanted.

CORRESPONDENCE—Wanted—By a widow lady with gentlemen from 25 to 35 years of age. Address Mrs. HOME, Post Office.

CORRESPONDENCE—Wanted—I would like to correspond with some young lady that wants to share or cheer [illegible]. Address CHARLES HOWARD, 183 Washington-st.

The Chicago Tribune.

VOL XXII. CHICAGO, MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1868. NUMBER 97.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Speech of Emory A. Storrs, Esq., at St. Charles.

Characteristic Democratic Demonstration at Elkhart.

Copperhead Fizzle at Wabash.

Republican Rally at Kewanee.

General Ewing Makes a Failure at Mansfield.

Unprecedented Demonstration in Cincinnati.

Speech of Mr. Colfax in Reply to a Serenade at Indianapolis.

EMORY A. STORRS AT ST. CHARLES.

A rousing Republican meeting was held in the wigwam at St. Charles, Ill., on Friday evening. The meeting was presided over by Hon. W. D. Berry. The opening address was made by J. L. Thompson, Esq., of this city, who was followed by Emory A. Storrs, Esq. Mr. Storrs spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. STORRS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: In 1860 the Democratic party forfeited public confidence and was driven from power. In 1864 it demanded that it should receive from the people the confidence it had forfeited four years before, and asked to be restored to power. The nation answered this demand, and with overwhelming majorities declared that it was not entitled to public confidence, and that the reasons which had induced the people to drive them from power in 1860 had been intensified and multiplied. Two years later, in 1866, they again went before the people, their claims were re-examined, and, with increased emphasis, rejected. To-day, the same party again appeals to the country and again asks that the interests of the nation be entrusted to its keeping. It is our business to inquire: First, whether the three verdicts given against the Democratic party were righteous verdicts, and second, if they were, what they have done since then to restore confidence in them. That the verdict rendered against the Democratic party in 1860 was a righteous one, I will not attempt to prove to you here. That party sought to fasten the institution of slavery upon free territories. It sought to protect it there by all the powers of the General Government. It appealed to the people for aid in this wicked purpose, and the people righteously refused it. Nor need I spend much time in demonstrating that the verdict of 1864 was warranted by all the facts in the case. It then declared the war an experiment, and the experiment a failure; demanded that hostilities should cease, which would have resulted in the immediate recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy by every foreign power. The righteousness of the popular verdict rendered in 1866 was equally clear to us. The rebellion having been crushed by force of arms the Democratic party insisted that neither rebel State nor rebel citizen had lost anything by his crime; that he should be permitted to dictate the terms of his readmission to the Union which he had sought to destroy, and should be made the custodian of the interests of a nation which he had wickedly sought to overthrow.

THE DEMOCRATIC CLAIM.

Assuredly, then, the Democratic party cannot successfully ask us to restore them to power, on the ground that our former judgments against it have been erroneous, nor can it ask us to reverse the decisions delivered by the people in 1860, 1864, or in 1866. Their claim for support must rest, not upon the ground that they were innocent of the crimes of which the people convicted them at those great public trials, but that, confessing their guilt, they have atoned for it by public services since rendered, of a character sufficiently important to entitle them to a full and complete pardon from the people against whom they had offended. And hence it is that the demand made by the Democratic party to-day for power cannot be entertained unless it has either an entirely new set of leaders, or different views upon the questions which have divided the country for the past eight years, from those which it has held for the past eight years, or unless all those questions have passed out of political controversy, and have been replaced by entirely new issues.

THE SAME OLD LEADERS.

That the leaders of the Democratic party are the same they have been for the past eight years, every one knows. Seymour and Vallandigham, Pendleton and Belmont, Henry Clay Dean and Brick Pomeroy were leaders in the Democratic party in 1864, and they are leaders in the same party in 1868. Wade Hampton and Toombs, Fort Pillow Forrest and Beauregard were leaders in the Democratic party in 1860; their operations North were suspended by four years of war, at the close of which they promptly fill their old positions as leaders in the Democratic party of the nation.

THE SAME OLD PRINCIPLES.

Not only has there been no change of leaders, but there has been no abandonment of the position which the party has held on political issues. They denounced coercion as unconstitutional. We have yet to learn that their opinions have met with any change on that point. They opposed every measure adopted by the administration for the prosecution of the war. They denounced the first call for troops as unauthorized. They denounced the proclamation of emancipation as unconstitutional. They opposed the means adopted by Congress for raising money, as unconstitutional. They claimed that the conscription law was revolutionary, unconstitutional and void, and sought to prevent its execution by force. They declared the war a failure. We have yet to learn that they do not hold these opinions still. These were questions which we discussed up to the close of the war. With reference to them the position of the Democratic party is unchanged, and our verdict must be the same that it has always been.

THE OLD ISSUES REMAIN.

It is true that they have assumed a somewhat different form, but in substance there has been no change. They are the same to-day as when the rebellion began and closed. In his last message to Congress James Buchanan, the last Democratic President, declared that the government had no authority to coerce a State. The limit of national authority, he said, was to assist the Judges and the Marshals, and they having all resigned in the seceding States, there was nobody to assist and consequently nothing could be done. James Buchanan died a Democrat. The Attorney General, Jeremiah S. Black, wrote a long opinion holding the same doctrine. Horatio Seymour declared that an attempt at coercion was no less revolutionary than secession. This at the outbreak of the war, was the position of what then remained of the Democratic party as a political organization. But the people believed that the government could coerce a State, and the attempt was made. Three years afterwards and in 1864, the Democratic party declared the attempt a failure. In other words, they said: "We told you in 1861 you could not coerce a State. You have tried and you have failed. Your failure proves that you cannot coerce these States." Up to that time certainly the issues were the same. But the surrender of Lee having demonstrated that a rebellious State and its people could be coerced as a matter of fact, because they had been and were coerced, the same question again arose when the nation proposed to reconstruct and rehabilitate those States. Having defeated the rebellion in arms, overturned their entire political system, and conquered the people of those rebellious States, we insisted in 1866 that they must recognize the validity of the national debt contracted to suppress the rebellion, that the freedmen should be entitled to citizenship, and that slavery, to perpetuate which the rebellion was inaugurated, must be abolished. We insisted in 1866 that upon the recognition of these ideas, and their incorporation into the organic law, depended a return to the exercise of the full enjoyment of political privileges within the Union. Our right to make these demands was denied. The Democratic party claimed that those rebellious States, immediately at the close of the war, occupied a position of entire equality with the loyal States, and that the government had no right to coerce them into a delivery into the hands of the nation of the results and fruits of the victories which the nation had achieved over them. In other words, that party declared to the government, "You have no rightful power to coerce a State; you can make the attempt; you may overcome the armies which rebellious States call into the field; but your success and their defeat give no rightful superiority of position over them. You have no right to affix terms of their readmission, because you have no right to coerce them." Under such a doctrine victory to the nation brought no results.

THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The people, however, decided, in 1866, that they had the right to dictate terms to a conquered rebellion, and demanded that their Representatives in Congress should exercise that right. Refusing to accept the constitutional amendments proffered by Congress, that body undertook, by a series of measures called the Reconstruction acts, to enforce substantially those terms upon the South; in other words, [illegible]

[illegible] three thousand millions of dollars expended in vain.

DEAD ISSUES.

And yet, with such a platform of principles, and with candidates upon it who propose to carry it out by force, we are constantly told that all discussion of the war and its results is the discussion of a dead issue. They entreat us to "let bygones be bygones," and to "let the dead past bury its dead." With a platform that would upset all that the war has accomplished, we are asked to say nothing about the war. With a platform which thrusts into our very faces every issue that the war settled, and demands that even by violence these issues must be reopened, and in another way, which demands that we shall repudiate every vote we have given for the last eight years, we are asked to forget the past. Wade Hampton, with the smoke of burning loyal homes still clinging to his garments whose hands are red with the blood of our brothers and our sons, and Forrest, fresh from the atrocities of Fort Pillow, demanded that the States which they carried into and aided in rebellion, shall suffer nothing for their great crime, and beseechingly entreat us to let bygones be bygones. If a forcible attempt is made to despoil you of your property and destroy your homes, you can hardly regard such an attempt as a bygone, until it is adequately protected against all future attacks of the same character. But it would be quite in keeping with this Democratic platform for the robber and the incendiary, yet hovering around your home, kept at a respectful distance by barricades which you had erected, and watchmen whom you had placed about it for its protection, to denounce those barricades and watchmen as revolutionary, unconstitutional and void, and whenever you referred to the old robberies and burnings to entreat you to let bygones be bygones. I apprehend that, coming from the old robber and the old incendiary, you would regard a proposition to remove your watchmen and barricades as a renewal of an attempt to despoil your property and burn your home, and substantially the same old question. Such a barricade, guarding for the future the results of our victories, protecting us against rebellion in the future, is the fourteenth constitutional amendment. It is demanded by those who sought to destroy the nation that that barrier be removed. It is the same old question. Shake the same old answer—no.

HISTORY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The Democratic party having done nothing to win back your confidence, has the Republican party been guilty of any acts which would justify the withdrawal of public confidence from it? Mr. Pendleton, in his speech at Springfield, arraigns the Republican party before the people, and proposes that it be tried and convicted on its history. By its history we are quite willing that it should be tried. By that test let it stand or fall. If, within the comparatively short period of its existence, it has achieved nothing for the cause of humanity and the interests of good government; if under its sway freedom has made no progress, and the nation itself no advancement, it deserves to forfeit public confidence—it deserves removal from power.

MR. PENDLETON'S INDICTMENT.

In detailing the history of the Republican party, Mr. Pendleton, in his speech at Springfield, said: "The Republican party, on the other hand, fellow-citizens, is not of long duration. It was founded in 1856, upon the ruins of the old Whig party. But all who were sectional, all who were fanatical, all who hated the constitution, all who hated the Union, all who were dissatisfied, went into the Republican organization, and they carried with them many dissatisfied Democrats. I need not tell you that the infancy of this party was marked by the bloody troubles in Kansas, and by the invasion of Virginia by John Brown. [That is so.] I need not tell you that its advent to power in 1860 was marked by the destruction of the harmony which up to that time had existed among the people; that it was marked by an attempt at dissolution of the ties which bound our States together; that it was marked by the sorrows and miseries of the greatest civil war of which history has given us any record.

"But, gentlemen, these parties—the Republican party and Democratic party—to-day stand where they stood in the beginning, carrying out to their logical conclusions the principles upon which they were founded."

It is not of decisive consequence in determining the merits of the Republican party from its history to know how its infancy was marked, nor by what events its advent was marked. It is true that its infancy was marked by the bloody troubles in Kansas, but it is equally true that those bloody marks upon the infancy of the Republican party, and upon the history of the nation, were all made by Democratic hands, and all bear the impress of Democratic fingers. The question is not so much, what were the marks, *but who made the marks?* The bloody troubles in Kansas were the outgrowth of a wicked attempt of the Democratic party and a Democratic administration to force upon that Territory, against the will of its people, by violence and fraud and bloodshed, the blighting curse of slavery. It is equally true that during the infancy of the Republican party, John Brown, with thirteen men, invaded Virginia. For an attempt to liberate the slave he was tried and hung. That the Republican party was responsible for John Brown's raid Mr. Pendleton dare not assert. The men who hung John Brown were Democrats. The body of the old hero was hardly cold in its grave before his executioners had kindled the flames of civil war, had been guilty of the vilest treason against the nation, and are now demanding the overthrow of those laws enacted to prevent another rebellion. The memory of John Brown's executioners will be handed to infamy. But though "John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the grave, his soul goes marching on."

[illegible]

It by what has been done, and when you have found that all the pages of which history gives us any record can produce nothing to compare with these results, you will decide, as I have decided, that whatever mistakes of detail it may have committed, it is still entitled to the largest measure of our confidence; that we are prepared to say to it, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

Besides the general charges which Mr. Pendleton makes against the Republican party, and to which I have already alluded, he makes several specific allegations against it, the most important of which seems to relate to

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Mr. Pendleton professes an almost idolatrous admiration of the constitution, insists that our fathers who made it were wise men, and he said in his speech at Springfield, speaking of the constitution: "I charge upon you who are Democrats, * * * do not seek to amend it, do not seek to change it." We yield nothing to Mr. Pendleton in admiration of the constitution. We appreciate as fully as he does the wisdom of our fathers who made it. But we admire it not alone for its "checks and balances" of which he has so much to say. We do not regard it as a mere political "tector." We admire it, among other reasons, because it was made by the *people* of the United States "in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." We admire it for the ample shield of protection which it throws about the citizen in time of peace. We admire it for the tremendous armory of power which it furnishes the nation in time of war. We think its framers were wise men, and they exhibited their wisdom by embodying in the constitution provisions for its amendment.

This nervous anxiety about amendments to the constitution is a new thing with the Democratic party. When, in 1861, Mr. Crittenden, for the purpose of coaxing the South back into the Union which they had determined to destroy, proposed amendments to the constitution dedicating vast tracts of free territory to slavery, and pledging it the protection of the nation, even against the will of the people of those Territories, no Democrat opposed such an amendment. They not only did not oppose it, but Mr. Pendleton, among the number, gave it a most hearty and cordial support. Again, when that distinguished Democrat, Mr. Vallandigham, proposed such an amendment of the constitution as worked a radical change in the very structure of our government, by having two Presidents, one from the North and one from the South, Democratic objectors were silent. Again, when Horatio Seymour proposed a very essential amendment of the constitution, which was nothing less than the substitution of the Montgomery confederate constitution in the place of our own, Democrats did not seem to be particularly alarmed, nor were they entreatingly besought to take the constitution home with them, and place it on the family altar next the Bible, where they might watch it in the intervals of their slumbers, and dream of it when sleep oppressed their eye-lids.

THE DIFFERENCE.

This new-born anxiety in the Democratic mind about amending the constitution springs from the fact that the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments are in the interests of freedom, while the others proposed were additional guarantees for slavery. Accordingly, Mr. Pendleton particularizes his objections to the amendments. He says in his speech delivered at Bangor, Maine, on the 19th of August, in the course of his enumeration of the offences of the Radicals: "Twice since the close of the war they have used all the power which the possession of the government, both State and Federal, has given them to amend the constitution, and in each case the amendment has been in derogation of the substantial, important, recognized rights of the States. By the first of these amendments the power of the State over slavery within its limits was abolished. By the second, citizenship is dependent upon the will, not of the State, but of Congress, and the exclusion of negroes from suffrage is punished by loss of representation." Who will tell us, in the face of such an avowal as this, that we are discussing dead issues? The great leader of the Democratic party still clings to slavery, objects to its abolishment and denounces the Republican party because, by an amendment of the constitution, it has destroyed slavery. Being opposed to the abolition of slavery, believing, with his party, that those measures by which its abolition was effected are revolutionary, unconstitutional and void, Mr. Pendleton would, of course, if he had his way, restore it. This amendment, as well as the fourteenth, he pronounces "derogation of the substantial, important, recognized rights of the States." [illegible]

[illegible]

to mouth his wicked treason again. [Applause.] We are going to have peace, because we will have loyalty triumphant. We are going to have peace, because we are going to have rebellion stricken down wherever it dares to raise its serpent head. We are going to have peace because we will have a President presiding over the destinies of the nation, who, with the strong arm of the power given him by the people, will strike down any man or set of men that shall dare to molest or make afraid an American citizen for his devotion to the Union, no matter whether he be the poorest or the richest in the land. [Cheers.]

And now, as I am about to bid you good night, let me change somewhat the serious character of these remarks, to something more appropriate to this beautiful evening, the brilliant scene before me, and the happy circumstances by which we are surrounded. I will tell you a story of some time since, which will be found to have an application in the present condition of political affairs. In the early history of this country, when the militia used to meet for training purposes, a young man who attended the training for the first time in his life, was more heroic by far in ramming the cartridges into his gun than in firing them off, and by the time he started for home he had sixteen charges in his musket. His mother asked him if he had attended the training, and he told her he had. "Did you fire any?" "No," said he. "You were too much of a coward. Give me your gun." She took the musket and fired it off, and, as you will readily imagine, as the charge went out at one end the old lady went down on her back at the other. Said the young man to her, "Lie still, mammy, there are fifteen more to come yet." [Laughter.] Our Democratic friends have heard from New Hampshire; they have heard from Vermont; they have heard from Maine, and, like the old lady of my story, they had better lie still—there are fifteen more to come yet. [Laughter and cheers.] Again I congratulate you on the triumph which certainly awaits you in November, and, thanking you again for this greeting, I bid you good night.

Mr. Colfax, after the crowd had dispersed, went to the rink to witness the representation of the "Drummer Boy of Shiloh." A sudden burst of applause greeted him as he entered, and it lasted for some minutes, during which the performance of the play was necessarily suspended. After the close of the representation, the audience called him out, and notwithstanding his evident reluctance, he was compelled to come upon the platform. His few remarks were as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It is scarcely fitting that one whose sphere of duty has been in civil life should stand at this moment upon these boards, on which, by the very soldiers who periled their lives for the preservation of this republic, you have seen portrayed and reproduced the stirring scenes of camp life; the privations and dangers of the battle-field; the storm of shot and shell and flame amid which they fought so bravely for the country; the miseries and the sufferings they endured for us at Andersonville, where the groans of the wounded and starving prisoners echoed around the civilized world and filled it with horror, and the final and glorious consummation of a nation saved by sacrifices made by its heroic defenders. I have witnessed these scenes to-night with an interest shared with you, because acted by the very men who mingled in those stirring and eventful scenes of camp and field. I shall speak to you on Monday evening next; but to-night my heart is too full of those thoughts that spring up in the mind when we remember the four years' conflict by which treason was crushed in our land. By the sacrifices we have seen portrayed, by the blood of the martyred dead, by all the solemn memories which rise before us to-night, let us be faithful to the brave boys who gave their lives so willingly that never again should treason attempt to regain power in this noble republic of ours. I can add no more, but thank you for the compliment you have paid me.

CHARACTERISTIC DEMOCRATIC DEMONSTRATION AT ELKHART.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELKHART, Ind., Oct. 3.

The "Johnnies" had a meeting here to-day which was respectable in numbers, though not otherwise. They robbed the cradle and the grave to get up a crowd, and then could only muster by actual count 387 men, women and children, on horseback, and 30 wagons. In the procession were four flags with a stripe for each of the rebel States, but none for the loyal States. A prominent Democrat offered a darkey thirty dollars to ride in the procession. At first the darkey declined, on the ground that he was ashamed to be seen in such company. Finally, tempted by the thirty pieces, he promised to go, if they would pay in advance, saying that he knew he would be disgraced, but did not care, as he was going to leave town in a few days. The respectable young ladies who were seduced into riding in the procession were disgraced by the presence of two notorious professional prostitutes, mounted in conspicuous positions, and one of the marshals was formerly confined in Libby prison, and now wants to exalt the rebel demons who were his former keepers, to office to rule over him. Another has been convicted of heinous crimes in our County Court; has been an inmate of our jail; and has paid $1,000 fine for Democratic practices. Names, particulars and circumstances will be given in full in relation to all the foregoing assertions, if desired. The speakers endorsed repudiation and secession, threatened war and the dispersion of the government, and pleaded for laws to prevent them from marrying negroes. The gin mills report a good business to-day.

GENERAL EWING AT MANSFIELD, OHIO.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, Oct. 4.

General Ewing addressed a Democratic meeting here last night. The torchlight procession, which met him at the depot, was a failure, but about sixty torches being in the procession. The hall was comfortably filled, a large number of Republicans being present. General Ewing spoke about two hours. He was laboring under considerable physical disability and this fact may account for the manifest lack of oratorical power displayed here, which was a disappointment to our people, who expected to hear a remarkable forensic effort. He was cheered occasionally, but rather weakly, his frequent allusions to rebels, as he styled our Southern brethren, not being exactly relished by the Simon-pure Democracy of this region.

The Rev. Mr. Cravath will address the Republicans here Monday evening.

REPUBLICAN POLE-RAISING AT FORT WAYNE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 4.

Last night the Republicans raised a big pole in the Eighth Ward of this city, several hundred people being in attendance, Jones' Silver Band and a torchlight procession forming the leading features of the meeting. The crowd was addressed by Hon. Isaac Jenkinson, in a most eloquent and enthusiastic manner, eliciting frequent and loud applause.

Preparations for the grand rally in Northern Indiana, to take place in this city to-morrow, are all completed, and it bids fair to be the most imposing one ever gotten up in this part of the State. Special trains will be run for 50 miles east and west on the roads centring here, and thousands of people are expected to arrive by them.

E. S. TAYLOR AT KEWANEE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEWANEE, Henry County, Ill., Oct. 3.

Pursuant to a call issued by the Grant and Colfax Club, hundreds of people assembled at Belmont Hall this evening, to hear E. S. Taylor, of Chicago, speak on the issues of the present campaign. For half an hour the Tanners, nearly all of whom have worn the army blue, paraded the streets with two bands of martial music, creating the utmost enthusiasm. About 8 o'clock the Chairman introduced Mr. Taylor, who handled the "Ku-Klux" Democracy with terrible earnestness. He first commenced with a comparison of the Democracy of to-day with that of the past; that it had not the genuine Jacksonian ring, but the basis was of the Buchanan-Davis stamp. From this comparison he went on to discuss the relative means of the two opposing Presidential candidates. He showed up the rebellious record of Seymour and his effort and treasonable designs against the government, and the sympathy and encouragement that he exhibited for his rebel friends, even when the rebel hosts were marching under Lee to invade Pennsylvania. He contrasted with this record that of our glorious hero—U. S. Grant—who nobly offered his services at the very first outset of the rebellion; how he had stood as a bulwark of defence between the Union and its assailants at the time when the tempest of war raged most fiercely, and in the battle front was always to be found, with the interests and welfare of the country most at heart. Of Mr. Colfax he would say but little, aware, as he was, of his immense popularity and integrity as a statesman. He called upon all honest Democrats to choose the good cause to cast their votes for on the 3d of November, and elect a man worthy of the support of every well wisher of his country.

The speech, throughout, was logical and convincing, and caused the utmost enthusiasm to prevail throughout the meeting. Republicans went away satisfied that great good had been done, and that many of the poor ignorant unwashed Democracy had the scales of political bigotry lifted from their eyes, and would hereafter leave the idols of Egypt and come over on the Lord's side.

The ball is rolling lively in Henry County, and Republicans are awaking to the issues that are upon us. Grant and Colfax forever, and never say die. You shall have a good report from us in November.

COPPERHEAD FAILURE AT WABASH.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WABASH, Ind., Oct. 3.

The Democratic mass meeting at this place to-day proved a complete failure. The leaders have put forth every exertion for the past six weeks to make this meeting a grand success, it being their last and only hope for the coming State election. The result is as follows: The procession consisted of one hundred farm wagons, containing, by actual count, 500 persons; and 175 Boys in Blue on horseback. Of the two thousand persons present, there was not to exceed 800 voters. Among their devices we noticed the following: "Indiana good for 25,000 for Seymour and Blair," "Governor Brown and Longstreet loyal men, Hancock and Rosecrans Radical traitors," "Gov. Brown is a repentant rebel. He votes the Radical ticket," "Down with the Freedmen's Bureau," "Radical stump orator—concentrated lies." The procession marched to the fair grounds, where it was addressed by W. E. Niblack and others. Comment is unnecessary, as their texts were taken from Brick Pomeroy and the Cincinnati *Enquirer*.

GENERAL PAINE IN MILWAUKEE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 4.

General Halbert E. Paine, the Republican candidate for Congress, addressed the First Ward Tanners last evening at their tannery. Taxation and the national debt formed the principal topics, which were handled with great ability and clearness. He showed conclusively that the Democratic party were responsible for the debt they were so anxious to repudiate, and quoted from Doolittle to the effect that the main grievance the Democrats complained of was the tax on whiskey, the reason for this was obvious to all.

Alex. Mitchell, the Democratic candidate for Congress, spoke to a mixed crowd at the skating Rink, after which a general powwow took place inside and out, to give the lesser lights a chance to be heard; but the saloon adjoining the rink seemed to have the most attraction.

THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 4.

The meeting at Carlisle Station, on Saturday, which was probably one of the largest of the campaign, you will likely hear from direct. The speakers were ex-Secretary Stanton, Columbus Delano, and Schenck.

Frank Blair is here to-night. Hon. Samuel McKee, of Kentucky, addressed a very large and enthusiastic meeting here Saturday night. The Tanners were out in full force, and paraded all over the city without interruption. The display was magnificent. Several new companies have been formed during the past week here. A company of tailoresses made a noticeable display with lanterns. McKee discussed reconstruction, and made a fervent appeal for support for the loyal South.

Governor Harriman passed through here today, on his return eastward from Indiana. He speaks encouragingly of our bright prospects in Indiana and in Ohio, a large portion of both places having been visited by him.

IMMENSE DEMONSTRATION IN CINCINNATI.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 4.

The demonstration on last evening, in this city was the largest of the kind that has ever occurred in the history of Cincinnati. There were in the procession ten thousand persons with torches, transparencies and banners. The column was an hour and a quarter in passing a given point. The line of march was blocked up with an enthusiastic throng, who greeted the passing column with cheers and waving of handkerchiefs and flags. Fourth street, from Park to Broadway, was a sea of blazing torches, colored lights were burning at points along the route, houses were illuminated, windows and doors filled, and everywhere were visible evidences of the enthusiasm which pervaded our people here. Speaking occurred on the public landing, with a fine exhibition of fireworks, as the immense throng of Grant Guards reached that place. The whole affair was almost as large again in point of numbers as the Democratic procession which marched through our streets last week, and far exceeded it in every respect.

EUROPE.

Contract for Building the New York Underground Railway.

The Revolution in Spain.

Serrano, with His Generals, Makes a Triumphant Entry into Madrid.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Great Britain.

CONTRACT FOR BUILDING AN UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

A contract for the construction of the underground railroad in New York has been concluded with the English engineers who built the underground railway in this city, and they expect to enter on the work at an early day. Mr. M. B. Duncan, who sailed from Liverpool on the steamship Scotia, yesterday, took out the contract for the approval of the Board of Directors.

Spain.

THE REVOLUTION—TRIUMPHAL ENTRY OF SERRANO INTO MADRID—GRAND OVATION TO THE INSURGENTS—HEAD OF THE STATE—THE NEW MINISTRY, ETC.

MADRID, Oct. 3.

Marshal Serrano, accompanied by seven Generals of the army, entered Madrid to-day in triumph. Great preparations were made for his reception. The streets and buildings, public and private, were superbly decorated. A large civic and military procession escorted the Generals through the city. The houses, sidewalks and public squares along the route of the procession were crowded with citizens, who received Serrano and the Generals with wild enthusiasm. The procession was followed by a parade and review of the National Guard. This was a great patriotic display, and was made the occasion of striking manifestations of popular will. The troops carried side by side with their flags, banners, on which were inscribed: "Down with the Bourbons;" "Sovereignty of the People;" "Religious Liberty;" "Free Education," and other mottoes of similar character. At the termination of the review, Marshal Serrano made a patriotic address to the immense multitude of citizens and soldiers, in which he announced that he had united with General Prim in calling Marshal Espartero, Duke of Vittoria to the head of the State. The formation of the new Cabinet has been completed, and is composed as follows: Marshal Serrano, Minister of Commerce; Topete, Minister of Marine; Aguirre, Minister of Justice; General Prim, Minister of War; Olozaga, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Madoz, Minister of Finance. Manuel de La Concha has been arrested.

EFFECT OF THE SPANISH REVOLUTION ON FRANCE.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

The rumor is current that the success of the revolution in Spain has had the effect to induce France to make some important concessions to Italy. It is known that Prime Minister Menabrea is expected in Paris, and the supposition is he comes to conduct the negotiations rendered necessary by the alleged change in the policy of France.

QUEEN ISABELLA PROTESTS.

PARIS, Oct. 4.

Queen Isabella has issued a protest against the revolution in Spain. The document argues that the force used by the rebels to depose the Queen does not injure her rights to the throne, and declares the acts of a Junta, established by violence, are not binding on the people.

Turkey.

AN ATTEMPT TO DETHRONE THE SULTAN.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

It is rumored that a conspiracy to dethrone Abdul Aziz, reigning Sultan of Turkey, has been discovered in Constantinople. A number of political arrests have been made there. No further particulars have been received.

SPRINGFIELD.

General Grant in Springfield—Laying the Corner-Stone of the New State House—Political—Religious.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 4.

General Grant arrived in this city from St. Louis at 9:30 this evening, accompanied by General Smith and Colonel Badeau, of his staff. The General is the guest of Hon. Jesse K. Dubois, and will likely remain here several days, being upon a private visit to his friends. At his request no demonstration was made.

All necessary arrangements for laying the corner-stone and the banquet, to be held at the rink in the evening, are completed. The display of the rink is very fine and imposing. The walls and ceilings are hung with the battle flags and banners of the different regiments of Illinois volunteers. The decorations of the rink were completed under the direction of Colonel Edward P. Niles, Assistant Adjutant General of the State. The tables are all set and arranged for the accommodation of 1,200 persons. Already the town is being filled. Large numbers of strangers from this and other States have arrived, and others will arrive on the morning trains. The Chicago Zouaves are expected to arrive early in the morning. They will be received by the Springfield Zouaves, whose guests they will be during their sojourn among us.

A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held at Mechanicsburgh yesterday. Eloquent addresses were made by General J. C. Webber, and William H. Wilson, Esq., of this city. After the speaking a company of Tanners, nearly a hundred strong, were organized and will attend the grand demonstration to be held on the 21st instant.

The Synod of Illinois, N. S., will hold its annual meeting in this city, commencing on the 7th instant.

William H. Landers, the mail robber, who operated between Petersburgh and Virginia, Ill., has been arrested, and had an examination on Saturday. He confesses the crime, and is held in $1,500 bail; and, in default, committed to prison.

CANADA.

Survey of Public Lands—Terrible Disaster, &c.

MONTREAL, Oct. 4.—The local government is taking measures for the survey of the public lands on the line of the Inter-colonial Railway, for the purpose of colonization.

The house of Eleazar Gingereaux, in Athabaska, was burned to-day. His wife and two children were buried in the ruins.

The revenue of Canada for September was $1,505,305. The discount on American invoices for the ensuing week is twenty-eight per cent.

PITTSBURGH.

Obituary—George H. Pendleton.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 4.—Rev. G. Bassler, a distinguished minister of the Lutheran Church, President of the General Council of the Lutheran Church in North America, and Director of the Orphan Farm School at Zelienople, Penn., died last night at the house of Rev. Mr. Passavant, in this city. His remains were taken to Zelienople.

Hon. George H. Pendleton arrived here last night, and will address the Democratic Mass Convention to-morrow.

Diplomatic Agent of the Crete.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Hon. Julius Bory, formerly United States Consular Representative at Smyrna, Asia Minor, has just been appointed Diplomatic Agent of the Provisional Cretan Government in this country.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Oct. 4.

UP—Propellers Congress, Rocket, Oswegatchie; barks Tanner, Forest King, Fame, Alice Watson, Constantia; brigs Queen, North; schooners Pauline, Garnet, Winslow, Marley, Gray Eagle, Hercules, Anna Maria, Seminole, Daleton.

DOWN—Propellers Arctic, Oneida, May Flower, Free State; bark Louisa; schooners Sunbird, Samuel, Zealand, [illegible].

WIND—Southwest.

Real Estate at Auction.

WICKER PARK

TO-DAY,

Sale to commence on the grounds at 11 o'clock.

Free lunch will be provided.

Free omnibuses leave corner of Lake and LaSalle-sts. at 10 o'clock and return after the sale.

Each buyer will be expected to make a deposit of 10 per cent on the amount of his purchase, in money or by check, the same to be applied on his first or cash payment.

Terms of sale: One-quarter cash, and the balance in one, two, and three years, at 8 per cent.

Title perfect. Abstract furnished each purchaser. Full warrantee deeds to be given.

In case the day should prove stormy, the sale will be held at the Auction House of Wm. A. Butters & Co., 1, 2, 3 and 15 Randolph-st., at the same hour.

Purchasers will call for their papers at northwest corner of Lake and LaSalle-sts., on Tuesday, October 6, or within 10 days thereafter.

PERKINS & WATERMAN, Attorneys for Proprietors.

Tailoring.

NEW FIRM.

Newman & Perry,

(Successors to A. H. Boyden.)

Merchant Tailors

84 DEARBORN-ST.

GEO. S. NEWMAN. JNO. H. PERRY.

Having disposed of my business to Messrs. Newman & Perry, I cheerfully recommend them as being worthy of the continued patronage of my former customers. A. H. BOYDEN.

New Publications.

American Law Review.

No. 1, Vol. III., Published Oct. 1.

CONTENTS:

I. Lord Brougham. II. The Erie Railroad Row. III. Digest of the English Law Reports for May, June and July, 1868. IV. Selected Digest of State Reports. V. Book Notices. VI. List of New Law Books published in England and America since July 1, 1868. VII. Summary of Events.

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Richards Corn Sheller.

WE HAVE FOR SALE

A

Richards Power Corn-Sheller,

No. 1 size. Shells 3,000 to 4,000 bushels daily. Has run about three months, and is the best machine Richards ever made, but too small for our purpose. We are putting in one of his 10,000-bushel machines, and will sell the No. 1, with Robert feeder and 30-foot cob-carrier. Also, a first-class

8-Horse Portable Engine on Wheels,

in prime good order, with 80 feet of smoke-stack. The whole complete for

One Thousand Dollars.

Can be seen, running, at our Warehouse at AUBURN STATION, St. Louis & Alton Railroad.

BRONAUGH & BROOKS.

Or apply to RICHARDS IRON WORKS, Chicago.

Business Chances.

TO ALE AND LAGER BEER BREWERS.

We have for sale in Chicago the Brewery and appurtenances, with large grounds attached to the same known as

"The Chicago Ale and Malt Company Brewery."

The daily capacity is

ONE HUNDRED BARRELS

The place lies within the city limits on the lake shore, just south of Douglas Monument. The land fronts about 250 feet on the lake and 300 feet on the Illinois Central Railroad track, with the privilege of a switch. The depth from the railroad to the lake is about 200 feet.

The buildings are of brick, and of the most substantial character, having in them complete apparatus, steam engine, boilers, coolers, etc.

They are well adapted to general manufacturing purposes, and the property is offered at the value of the

LAND AND BUILDINGS,

regardless of that of the machinery.

The riparian or shore right, in view of the growth of the Chicago harbor, may before long be worth all that is asked for the property.

WATER AND ICE are taken immediately from the lake, saving water tax and hauling of the ice. No better location in Chicago for lager beer brewery.

Apply to me or in person to

E. H. SHERMAN & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 71 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

A RARE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS.

The undersigned, owning one of the largest and most complete Machine Shops and Foundry Establishments in the West, desires a Partner with $10,000 to $20,000 capital.

His establishment is located at Kansas City, Mo., and has abundant and profitable business. Buildings and Machinery all nearly new. Seven Railroads now centre at Kansas City, which already has a population of about 20,000 inhabitants, and is growing very rapidly. The business the concern can command will only be limited by its capacity to do it.

Refer to the First National Bank of Kansas City.

Address J. P. GRAY, Kansas City, Mo.

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I am filling orders daily for all kinds of Political Uniforms, at $1.00 complete.

A. L. STIMSON,

Purchasing Agent Am. & U. S. Ex. Co.

Rotary Cars.

FOR SALE.

Myers' Patent Rotary Cars.

A few of these celebrated Cars are for sale by the subscriber. They are built in the most perfect manner; the bodies are of boiler-iron, and the fire-boxes of cast steel. They are perfectly air or grain tight, and are admirably adapted to moving all or grain, without possibility of loss. They are better fitted for short than long runs, and are therefore offered for sale. Apply to

FRED. S. SWIGERT,

General Agent, Venango City, Venango County, Pa.

Furniture.

HOTEL FURNITURE.

Our lease of the St. Cloud Hotel having expired, and not having disposed of them, a desirable and varied stock, we will dispose of all or part of said furniture at private sale, to be removed on or before the 15th day of October. Address VINTON, St. Cloud Hotel, Chicago.

Canaries.

Just Received.

A splendid lot of fine

GERMAN CANARIES.

And also a great assortment of genuine

Dutch Flower Bulbs,

ALFRED. KAEMPFER'S Bird Store, 127 Madison-st.

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Loans Negotiated

Through my Eastern Correspondents, on Chicago Improved Property, for three or five years.

J. M. PARKER, No. 61 LaSalle-st.

Wanted.

WANTED.

Immediately, 500 Good Stout Laborers for the Union Pacific Railroad, at $3 per Day.

Free transportation. Apply to B. HANSEN, Agent U. P. R. R., 10 Kinzie-st.

General Notices.

PORK PACKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting for election of officers for the ensuing year, will occur on Tuesday, October 6th, at the office of A. E. Kent & Co. Polls open from 9 till 4.

J. F. GILLETTE, Secretary.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the undersigned by note or book account are requested to call and settle forthwith, at the office of JOHN L. KENNEDY, No. 105 Madison-st., Room 21, who is authorized to collect and receipt for the same and adjust all outstanding bills.

JOHN L. WALSH.

OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT

Is removed to State and Washington-sts., and will be open for sale MONDAY MORNING, Oct. 5th.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT

Will remain open at our present store on Lake-st. until TUESDAY Afternoon, Oct. 6th, and will be opened on State and Washington-sts. Wednesday Morning, Oct. 7th.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

Clothing.

THE OLDEST WHOLESALE CLOTHING HOUSE IN CHICAGO.

ESTABLISHED IN 1856.

PHILIP

Wadsworth & Co.

MANUFACTURERS

And Jobbers of

CLOTHING!

AND

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Have on hand the Largest and Best assortment in our line that can be found in Chicago.

LOW PRICES, GOOD WORK, AND GOOD STYLES.

We ask our old-time friends to call on us, and all others who want goods in our line.

PHILIP WADSWORTH & CO,

34 & 36 LAKE-ST.

Stoves, Ranges, Heaters, &c.

THE LIGHTHOUSE

COAL-HEATING

STOVE

Has NO BRICK LININGS to absorb the heat and GATHER CLINKER, but it is a DIRECT RADIATOR from a heavy CAST IRON FIRE CYLINDER. It has an EXTRA ILLUMINATING SURFACE, and is a BASE HEATER as well as a BASE BURNER.

For sale to the trade by the Manufacturers,

S. H. RANSOM & CO.,

AT THEIR WAREHOUSE,

No. 205 Randolph-st.,

And retailed by prominent Stove Dealers in each Division of the city.

BRILLIANT

BASE BURNER

Is the most powerful, economical and beautiful Coal Heating Stove ever invented.

One Fire Lasts the Entire Season.

There is no escape of gas or dust into the room. It differs from other Self-feeding Stoves in having our double flues and a double bottom, by which the lower part of the Stove is warmed, and by heating the air near the floor keeps the feet warm. Manufactured by

JOHN F. RATHBONE & CO.,

86 MICHIGAN-AV, CHICAGO.

Retailed by dealers throughout the city and country.

Brilliant Parlor Stove.

SELF-FEEDING, WITH RETURN FLUE.

The best in the city. For sale by

BARKER & ILLSLEY, 223 & 225 State-st.

Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE.

340 Acres, South Side, already subdivided. A rare chance for investment.

100 feet at Kenwood, on the Lake Shore.

37½x125, with or without house, on Warren-av., near Union Park.

127 Lincoln-av., near the Park. Cottage and Lot 25x125—very cheap.

Houses and Lots, Wabash and Michigan-avs., south of Twenty-second-st.

Several Choice Inside Lots on Wabash and Michigan-avs., and Wells-st.

FIELD, KING & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE.

Building No. 44 Monroe-st. And lease. Apply to

BANGS BROS., 126 State-st.

Proposals.

To Builders.

Sealed proposals will be received for the erection of an addition to the East Wing of Cook County Court House, in accordance with plans furnished by Boyington & Chapman, architects, 120 Washington-st., where plans and specifications may be seen, and where proposals will be received until 12 o'clock m., October 12th, 1868, for the masonry, plastering and cut stone work; and until 12 o'clock m., October 20th, for the iron work, joiners' work, slate roofing, plumbing, gas fitting, painting and glazing.

By order of Building Committee.

J. H. FAHLMAN, Chairman.

EDWARD S. SALOMON, County Clerk.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Peoria & Rock Island Railway Company, until Tuesday, October 13, for the grading, bridging and furnishing the ties from Peoria to Rock Island.

Plans, profile and specifications can be seen at the Engineer's office from this date.

WM. R. HAMILTON,

[illegible]

WM. H. CROOKER,

Committee.

Peoria, Sept. 28, 1868.

Army Clothing.

HEADQUARTERS

ARMY CLOTHING.

A fine assortment on hand, at Lowest Prices.

D. HILL & SON,

BOWEN'S BUILDING,

27 & 29 Randolph-st.

Scales.

HOWE'S SCALES.

MANUFACTORY AT BRANDON, VT.

NORTHWESTERN WAREHOUSE,

199 & 201 Randolph-st., Chicago.

J. T. WHIPPLE, Agent.

Lumber.

BRADNER, CHARNLEY & CO.,

Timber and Lumber.

Bills cut to order. Yard and mill, corner Archer-av. and Quarry-st. Office at yard and 102 South Halsted.

Cider Vinegar.

VINEGAR.

"PRUSSING'S CELEBRATED CIDER VINEGAR," warranted pure and to preserve pickles. [illegible]

Life Insurance.

NATIONAL

Life Insurance Co.

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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George F. Tyler, Edward Dodge,
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THE ADVANTAGES

Offered by this Company are:

It is a National Company, chartered by Special Act of Congress, 1868.

It has a Paid-up Capital of $1,000,000.

It offers Low Rates of Premium.

It furnishes Larger Insurance than other Companies for the same money.

It is Definite and Certain in its Terms.

It is a Home Company in Every Locality.

Its Policies are Exempt from Attachment.

There are no Unnecessary Restrictions in the Policies.

Every Policy is Non-Forfeitable.

Policies may be taken which pay to the Insured their Full Amount and Return All the Premiums, so that the Insurance Costs only the Interest on the Annual Payments.

Policies may be taken that will pay to the Insured, after a certain number of years, during life, an Annual Income of One-tenth the Amount named in the Policy.

No Extra Rate is charged for Risks upon the Lives of Females.

It Insures not to pay Dividends, but at so Low a cost that Dividends will be Impossible.

LOCAL AGENTS ARE WANTED in every city and town; and application from competent parties for such agencies, with suitable endorsements, should be addressed to the Company's General Agents only, in their respective districts.

GENERAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

JAY COOKE & CO., New York, for New York State and Northern New Jersey.
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Hon. STEPHEN MILLER, St. Paul, for Minnesota and N. W. Wisconsin.
JOHN W. ELLIS & CO., Cincinnati, for Ohio and Central and southern Indiana.
T. B. EDGAR, St. Louis, for Missouri and Kansas.
S. A. KEAN & CO., Detroit, for Michigan and Northern Indiana.
A. M. MOTHERHEAD, Omaha, for Nebraska.
JOHNSTON BROTHERS & CO., Baltimore, for Maryland.
NEW ENGLAND GENERAL AGENCY, under the direction of E. A. ROLLINS and W. E. CHANDLER, of the Board of Directors. J. P. TUCKER, Manager, 8 Merchants' Exchange, State-st., Boston.

Wood Hangings.

WOOD HANGINGS.

The Patent Wood Hanging Co., of Chicago, is now ready for Business.

LICENSES are now being issued at 1 per cent on the population of the district, on application at our office, 91 LaSalle-st., by mail or otherwise, for exclusive control of our goods for cities, towns and counties in the States of Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. The money deposited for the license is credited and returned by a discount of [illegible] off the amount of each invoice of goods ordered, until such discount equals amount of the license, after which the company continue to furnish the goods at the same net cash schedule of prices. Notice will very soon be published of complete lines of our goods in stock, and full preparation for quick execution of all delayed orders for work in this city, and new ones will be received and promptly executed. No goods sold except to our licensed agents, strictly in accordance with agreement.

Commission Merchants.

IMPORTANT TO DISTILLERS.

CANOLL & CO.,

Commission Merchants and Distillers' Agents,

44 River-st., Chicago,

Will make liberal advances on consignments and pay tax for city and country Distillers. Manufacturers' Agents for sale of Rye and Bourbon Whiskeys, etc.

HUNTINGTON BROTHERS,

Commission Merchants

135 South Water-st.

Business Cards.

J. E. PETTIBONE,

Dealer in

PAPER & PAPER STOCK, RAGS, METALS, &c.,

104 Randolph-st.

Goods called for in any part of the city.

J. M. W. JONES,

Importing & Manufacturing Stationer,

AND PAPER WAREHOUSE,

42 and 44 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

HULL, LIDELL & CO.,

DEALERS IN

HOPS,

215 South Water-st.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Removal.

REMOVAL.

SHERMAN, HALL & LYBRAND,

WOOL, PROVISION & PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Have removed to their NEW STORE,

45 Michigan-av. and 29 & 31 South Water-st.

For Sale.

FOR SALE,

Five Million Osage Hedge Plants.

Parties wanting the same will please address

J. M. LEET, Elmwood, Ill.

Or J. A. KLOCK, Fairbury, Ill.

Feather and Hair Works.

STEAM FEATHER AND HAIR WORKS

[illegible] Illinois-st., northwest corner Dearborn, Chicago, Ill. Feather Beds, Pillows and Hair Mattresses renovated and made as good as new, at very

LOW PRICES.

Our work is warranted to give the best satisfaction, or no pay. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

Chromos.

PRANG'S AMERICAN CHROMOS

For sale at all respectable Art Stores. Catalogues mailed free, by L. PRANG & CO., Boston.

Nursery.

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY.

17th Year; 400 Acres; 10 Greenhouses. Trees—Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Osage Orange, Hedge Plants, Soft Maple, Tulips, Hyacinths, Roses, &c., &c. Send two red stamps for Catalogues. F. K. PHOENIX,

Bloomington, McLean County, Ill.

The Tribune.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1868.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE is issued every morning, for circulation by carriers, newsmen and the mails. The TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for the mails only; and the WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Thursdays, for the mails and sale at our counter and by newsmen.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION BY MAIL.

The Daily Edition, per year ... [illegible]
The Tri-Weekly Edition, per year ... [illegible]
The Weekly Edition, per year ... [illegible]

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily, delivered in city, per quarter ... [illegible]
The Daily, delivered in city, per week ... [illegible]

THE CAMPAIGN WEEKLY, until November 11, closing at that date with full complete returns of the election, [illegible] cents per copy.

Remittances may be made either by draft, Express, Post Office Order, or in registered letters, at our risk. Address TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

Appointments for This Week.

General John M. Palmer at

Decatur	Monday	Oct. 5
Champaign	Tuesday	Oct. 6
Paxton	Wednesday	Oct. 7
Tuscola	Thursday	Oct. 8
Mattoon	Friday	Oct. 9
Elgin	Monday	Oct. 12
Rockford	Tuesday	Oct. 13
Freeport	Wednesday	Oct. 14
Elizabeth	Thursday	Oct. 15
Dixon	Friday	Oct. 16
Princeton	Saturday	Oct. 17
Peoria	Monday	Oct. 19
Clinton	Tuesday	Oct. 20
Springfield	Wednesday	Oct. 21
Carthage	Friday	Oct. 23
Mt. Carmel	Tuesday	Oct. 27
Grayville	Wednesday	Oct. 28
Carmi	Thursday	Oct. 29
Shawneetown	Friday	Oct. 30
Elizabethtown	Saturday	Oct. 31

General John A. Logan will speak in Indiana from October 5th to 10th, inclusive:

Lawrenceville, Ill.	Monday	Oct. 12
Olney	Tuesday	Oct. 13
Centralia	Wednesday	Oct. 14
Vandalia	Thursday	Oct. 15
Shelbyville	Friday	Oct. 16
Effingham	Saturday	Oct. 17
Charleston	Monday	Oct. 19
Springfield	Wednesday	Oct. 21
Belleville	Friday	Oct. 23
Waterloo	Saturday	Oct. 24
Chester	Monday	Oct. 26
Benton	Wednesday	Oct. 28
Marion	Thursday	Oct. 29
Vienna	Friday	Oct. 30
Metropolis	Saturday	Oct. 31

Governor R. J. Oglesby, will speak as follows:

Carlyle	Friday	Oct. 23
Nashville	Saturday	Oct. 24
Effingham	Monday	Oct. 26
Paris	Tuesday	Oct. 27
Tuscola	Wednesday	Oct. 28
Danville	Thursday	Oct. 29
Champaign	Friday	Oct. 30

General Charles E. Lippincott, and Hon. Washington Bushnell, at

Newton	Monday	Oct. 5
Louisville	Tuesday	Oct. 6
Flora	Wednesday	Oct. 7
Fairfield	Thursday	Oct. 8
Albion	Friday	Oct. 9
Mt. Carroll	Saturday	Oct. 10
Grayville	Monday	Oct. 12
Harrisburg	Wednesday	Oct. 14
Equality	Thursday	Oct. 15
Shawneetown	Friday	Oct. 16
Elizabethtown	Saturday	Oct. 17
Golconda	Monday	Oct. 19
Metropolis	Tuesday	Oct. 20
Caledonia	Wednesday	Oct. 21
Cairo	Thursday	Oct. 22

Colonel Jno. Dougherty, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and Colonel E. N. Bates, candidate for State Treasurer, at

Onarga	Tuesday	Oct. 6
Paxton	Wednesday	Oct. 7
Tuscola	Thursday	Oct. 8
Arcola	Friday	Oct. 9
Sullivan	Saturday	Oct. 10
Pana	Tuesday	Oct. 13
Shelbyville	Friday	Oct. 16
Decatur	Tuesday	Oct. 20
Springfield	Wednesday	Oct. 21
Jacksonville	Thursday	Oct. 22
Virginia	Friday	Oct. 23
Bath	Saturday	Oct. 24
Pekin	Monday	Oct. 26
Peoria	Tuesday	Oct. 27
Knoxville	Wednesday	Oct. 28
Monmouth	Thursday	Oct. 29
Oquawka	Friday	Oct. 30

Hon. W. P. Kellogg, United States Senator, at

Decatur	Monday	Oct. 5
Champaign	Tuesday	Oct. 6
Galesburg	Wednesday ev'g	Oct. 7
Farmington	Thursday	Oct. 8
Canton	Saturday	Oct. 10

Hon. E. A. Storrs at

Springfield	Wednesday	Oct. 21
Decatur	Thursday	Oct. 22
Jacksonville	Friday	Oct. 23
Bloomington	Saturday	Oct. 24

All evening meetings.

Hon. Jasper D. Ward at

Petersburgh	Thursday	Oct. 22
Virginia	Friday	Oct. 23
Bath	Saturday	Oct. 24
Beardstown	Monday	Oct. 26
Havana	Tuesday	Oct. 27
Canton	Wednesday	Oct. 28
Macomb	Thursday	Oct. 29
Avon	Friday	Oct. 30

Hon. Gustavus Koerner at

Aurora	Monday	Oct. 5
Chicago	Tuesday	Oct. 6
Ottawa	Thursday	Oct. 8
Bloomington	Friday	Oct. 9
Springfield	Saturday	Oct. 10
Carlinville	Monday	Oct. 12

Hon. E. C. Ingersoll at

Brimfield	Monday evening	Oct. 5
Princeville	Tuesday after'n	Oct. 6
Toulon	Thursday eve'ng	Oct. 8
Neponset	Friday evening	Oct. 9
Galesburg	Saturday even'g	Oct. 10
Abingdon	Monday evening	Oct. 12
Oneida	Tuesday even'g	Oct. 13
West Jersey	Wednesday aft'n	Oct. 14
Elliott's Mills	Thursday after'n	Oct. 15
Maquon	Friday	Oct. 16
Knoxville	Saturday evening	Oct. 17
Kewanee	Monday	Oct. 19
Osceola	Tuesday after'n	Oct. 20
Cambridge	Wednesday	Oct. 21
Woodhull	Thursday	Oct. 22
Buda	Friday	Oct. 23
Princeton	Saturday	Oct. 24
New Bedford	Monday after'n	Oct. 26
Lamoille	Tuesday	Oct. 27
Wenona	Wednesday	Oct. 28
Lacon	Thursday after'n	Oct. 29
Snachwine	Friday afternoon	Oct. 30
Elmwood	Saturday even'g	Oct. 31

General Fuller and Governor Bross at

Lewiston	Saturday	Oct. 10
Vermont	Monday	Oct. 12
Rushville	Tuesday	Oct. 13
Mt. Sterling	Wednesday	Oct. 14
Versailles	Thursday	Oct. 15
Griggsville	Friday	Oct. 16
Pittsfield	Saturday	Oct. 17
Barry	Monday	Oct. 19

General S. A. Hurlbut and Hon. D. L. Phillips at

Bushnell	Monday	Oct. 12
Versailles	Tuesday	Oct. 13
Beardstown	Wednesday	Oct. 14
Rushville	Thursday	Oct. 15
Astoria	Friday	Oct. 16
Lewiston	Saturday	Oct. 17
Havana	Monday	Oct. 19
Petersburg	Tuesday	Oct. 20
Springfield	Wednesday	Oct. 21

General John F. Farnsworth at

Elgin	Monday	Oct. 12
Lodi	Tuesday aft'n	Oct. 13
DeKalb	Wednesday ev'g	Oct. 14
Shabbona	Thursday aft'n	Oct. 15
Sandwich	Friday ev'g	Oct. 16
Batavia	Saturday ev'g	Oct. 17
Peoria	Monday	Oct. 19
Waukegan	Wednesday ev'g	Oct. 21
Wauconda	Thursday aft'n	Oct. 22
Harvard	Friday	Oct. 23
Roscoe	Saturday aft'n	Oct. 24

Hon. E. S. Taylor at

Toulon	Monday	Oct. 5
Henry	Tuesday	Oct. 6
Wenona	Wednesday	Oct. 7
El Paso	Thursday	Oct. 8
Fairbury	Friday	Oct. 9
Elgin	Monday	Oct. 12
Rockford	Tuesday	Oct. 13
Freeport	Wednesday	Oct. 14
Mt. Carroll	Thursday	Oct. 15
Dixon	Friday	Oct. 16
Princeton	Saturday	Oct. 17
Mendota	Monday	Oct. 19
Sterling	Tuesday	Oct. 20
Morrison	Wednesday	Oct. 21
Sycamore	Thursday	Oct. 22

All evening meetings.

Hon. J. W. Eddy, of Batavia, will speak as follows:

Elizabethtown	Monday	Oct. 5
Peller's Landing	Tuesday	Oct. 6
Shawneetown	Wednesday	Oct. 7
New Market	Thursday	Oct. 8
Shadeville	Friday	Oct. 9
Eldorado	Saturday	Oct. 10
Liberty	Monday	Oct. 12
Harrisburgh	Wednesday	Oct. 14
Yorkville	Tuesday	Oct. 20
Dundee	Wednesday	Oct. 21
Plano	Thursday	Oct. 22

Governor Oglesby will speak in Indiana from October 6 to October 10, inclusive. The balance of his appointments he will make soon.

Emil Hoechster, Esq., (speaks in German) at

Pekin	Monday	Oct. 5
Peoria	Tuesday	Oct. 6
El Paso	Wednesday	Oct. 7
Decatur	Thursday	Oct. 8
Fairbury	Friday	Oct. 9
Metamora	Saturday	Oct. 10
Lacon	Monday	Oct. 12
Henry	Tuesday	Oct. 13
Hennepin	Wednesday	Oct. 14

Hon. F. W. Blaisdell, of Rockford, will speak as follows:

Elgin	Tuesday	Oct. 6
Waukegan	Wednesday	Oct. 7
St. Charles	Wednesday	Oct. 14
Marengo	Thursday	Oct. 15
Freeport	Wednesday	Oct. 21
Beloit, Wis.	Thursday	Oct. 22

BISHOP DUGGAN AND HIS CLERGY.

Since our last reference to the controversy in the case of Bishop Duggan and his clergy, there have been but few new developments. The Bishop, it will be remembered, rescinded so much of his extraordinary sentence upon Mr. Roles as went beyond a removal from the pastorate of the Cathedral. That gentleman is, therefore, at present without a church. He is residing temporarily with a brother clergyman.

The anticipated removal or dismissal of Dr. Dunne has not taken place, but in the meantime the Bishop has appointed a committee of laymen to investigate the financial affairs of St. Patrick's Church and of the Bridgeport Reformatory.

Some anonymous person has commenced in the Times a series of letters not so much in defence of the Bishop as in defamation of the several clergymen who are involved in the controversy. This writer is understood to be some clergyman or layman enjoying the personal and official confidence of the Bishop, who thus, justly or unjustly, is held responsible by the public for these assaults. It is not likely that the reverend gentlemen will quietly submit to these aspersions, and a response will undoubtedly be made. Dr. McMullen, who was the author of the original charges forwarded to Rome against the Bishop, sailed on Saturday last from Baltimore, bearing with him, it is understood, letters from the leading and many other members of the hierarchy, commending him personally, and also his special mission, to the proper authorities at Rome. The Bishop, it is given out, proposes to institute changes in the management of the property of the diocese, by admitting the laity of each congregation, in the conduct, to some extent, of the temporalities. There are countless stories and rumors afloat, agitating the Roman Catholic community, in respect to this matter, which it is difficult to trace to a satisfactory authority. But one thing is certain: the controversy is rapidly assuming an angry and an embittered tone, which promises a state of things which thoughtful and considerate laymen and clergy are striving in vain to avert. Dr. McMullen thought that, in his letter of farewell to the Bishop, he had effectually adjourned all discussion of the merits of the controversy from Chicago to Rome, but it has now assumed a shape wherein all canonical questions have been sunk in personal attacks upon the several actors in the affair.

BLAIR AND ARNOLD.

The Copperheads are in the habit of saying that Frank Blair was a brave soldier, and that he distinguished himself in the war—therefore, soldiers ought to vote for him. Benedict Arnold was as brave a soldier as Frank Blair, and distinguished himself for his ability and valor in the War of Independence. But he deserted the cause of the Union and joined the Tories, and opposed General Washington with all his might. His betrayal of the Union cause was induced by personal considerations. Blair has also deserted the Union cause; he has joined the Confederates and Copperheads, and wants to trample the laws of Congress into the dust, just as Arnold sought to do with the laws of the Continental Congress. General Grant bears the same relation to the war for the preservation of the Union that Washington did to the war for the establishment of the Union. Arnold turned against Washington, under whom he fought, and Blair has turned against Grant, under whom he fought. They were equally brave and equally treacherous; equally distinguished and equally despised by the loyalists. The one threw himself into the arms of the British and Tories that he might revenge fancied wrongs, and vault higher and faster up the ladder which his ambition had erected. The other threw himself into the arms of the Confederates and Copperheads to revenge himself upon the Unionists of Missouri, and to gratify his unappeasable lust for place and power. The former miserably failed and died with the execrations of all the patriots of the Revolution upon his head, while Washington was exalted to the first place in the hearts and gifts of his grateful countrymen. The latter will fail miserably and live and die under the contempt of the Unionists of his own period, while Grant will be exalted to the Chief Magistracy of a mighty nation, deeply indebted to his wisdom and valor for its existence.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN ENGLAND.

Mr. John Stuart Mill, not long since, in conversation with a correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, expressed the belief that the United States would set the example to other nations of investing women with political rights. He had in view experiments upon public opinion, in two or three Western States, which were not successfully carried through. And of late it has seemed far more likely that England would sooner see women at the polls than that Americans would witness the spectacle of voting unrestricted by sex. The managers of the movement here have acted with singular indiscretion, while in England there has been no false step taken. The petition, signed by more than 20,000 women, and by numbers of the most eminent of Englishmen, and presented to Parliament, asking for woman suffrage, was a far more effective expedient than the campaign of Train, Miss Anthony, Mrs. Stanton and Rev. Olympia Brown, in Kansas. Although the request was denied, yet the discussion of the question in the House of Commons, followed by the declaration of eighty-three members that they would engraft the principle of woman suffrage upon the Constitution of Great Britain, was a marked triumph for a confessedly unpopular cause. It led to discussion throughout England, and caused many leaders of public opinion either to abate their opposition, or to go over altogether to the innovation. The city of Manchester, for example, witnessed a gathering in the great Free Trade Hall, which was addressed by the wife of the Mayor, and by other persons of character and position. It was particularly remarked of this meeting that all the speeches avoided rhetorical appeal, and were remarkable for sobriety of tone and weight of argument. The work has been otherwise quietly carried on by the Woman's Suffrage Society, which operates by distributing pamphlets prepared by some of the most thoughtful minds in England. Some twenty thousand copies of these have been put in circulation during the past year, at an expense of little more than a thousand dollars. By judicious management opportunity has been found for the discussion of the question, by able writers, in leading papers, magazines and reviews. In contrast with the ill-advised and ineffective course of the ladies of the *Revolution*, and other champions of woman suffrage in this country, it must be confessed that the English advocates of the cause have gone far ahead of their American co-workers. We alone have had the spectacle of female fanatics—for the act implies no less than fanaticism worthy to be severely stigmatized—grown impatient with the purer and the more powerful party in the country, and rushing frantically into that communion which neither could nor would help them, and whose help, if it could be secured, would bring a stain almost of infamy. England has had no Miss Anthony sending her appeal to the worst assemblage the country could afford, and professing, with an equally ridiculous and insane confidence, that the Tammany sachems would do justice, and were to be trusted more than the great party of freedom and its leaders.

The last effort in England to open the polls to women has been a particularly well-considered, vigorous and impressive demonstration, although thus far it has met only with preliminary moral success, and has not broken down the legal barrier. The act of 1867, known as the last Reform act, gave the suffrage to "every man" who should meet certain conditions. By the Reform act of 1832 the suffrage was extended to "every male person" within certain limits. There is a statute of British law by which the word "man" is declared to cover both sexes, in any statute, unless especially limited in one. The pretty plain inference is that the terms of the recent Reform act include women as well as men. Mr. Mill proposed as an amendment to the act to use the word "person" instead of "man," and this was voted down. On the other hand, another amendment, to use "male person," as in the previous act, was voted down. The statute makers, therefore, seem to have left the door open, and yet to have refused to say either that they had or that they had not done this. The Registrars have in many cases taken the names of women, but the Revising Barristers strike off all such applicants, in some cases refusing to allow an appeal. Others have allowed the women to appeal to the courts. What their decision will be may be guessed without difficulty, as English Judges are generally extremely conservative.

Hon. David A. Wells, Special Revenue Commissioner, in his last report to Congress, speaking of the material condition of the country, used this language, and no member of Congress undertook to traverse his statement, and no Copperhead paper has attempted to disprove what he said, viz.:

"Since the termination of the rebellion more iron furnaces have been erected, more pig iron smelted, more bars rolled, more steel made, more coal mined, more lumber sawed and hewed, more vessels built upon our inland waters, more houses constructed, more manufactories of different kinds started, more cotton spun and woven, more petroleum collected, refined and exported, than in any equal period in the history of the country, either before or during the war."

And when he comes to make his next report he can truthfully declare that in the year 1868 there have been more wheat, oats, rye, barley and buckwheat harvested; more corn, flax and hemp grown; more hay cut; more wool clipped and cured; more tobacco raised; more potatoes and other roots produced; more grapes and strawberries, apples, peaches, cherries and plumbs grown (with a few frost-bitten exceptions); more increase of cattle, horses, swine, poultry, butter, milk, cheese and honey than in any year in the history of the country, either before or during the rebellion. And even of cotton, rice and sugar cane there are larger aggregate productions of those staples than in any year since 1861 or before 1850. Nobody in his senses dare question the unprecedented prosperity of the North as a whole at the present time. But some caviller may say that the South is in a distressed condition. An able writer, who has made a careful survey of this year's Southern productions, says:

Let us glance at the condition of the South. It is alleged that the reconstruction plan of Congress has been a failure. Let us test it by economic results. It is alleged that the South has been ground down by a military despotism; that there has been no labor that could be relied upon, and, lastly, that they have had no capital. The last allegation we will admit, because we know that the tendency of Northern capital to the South has been checked by its insecurity. The crops of this year are, therefore, free from mortgage, for no one would trust a planter this last spring.

Now let us see what is the result. If the South has had neither labor nor capital, their crops must be the spontaneous production of nature, and they have

First. An annual supply of food for the consumption of the whole population, say [illegible] to [illegible].

Second. A crop of cotton which promises to equal or to exceed that of last year, which has been proved by the investigation of our Cotton Manufacturers' Association to have been nearly or quite [illegible] bales, or much more than the compilers of the commercial tables will admit, and more than three-fifths the largest crop ever raised before.

Third. A crop of rice which the Charleston *Daily News* asserts will prove sufficient to drive all imported rice out of the home market during the coming year.

Fourth. Fifty to 100,000 tierces of sugar.

Fifth. A crop of tobacco so large as to make it one of our main dependencies as an article to be taxed.

In short, the South has a salable surplus of the aggregate value of $[illegible] to $[illegible], and all this with their harvest of food in, if we can trust the evidence of their Democratic leaders, the spontaneous product of nature. What may not be the result when General Grant is elected, peace assured, labor rendered effective, and capital safe?

Give us Grant and Peace, and the great prosperity in the North will continue to grow greater, while the South, in a few years more, will recover completely from the exhaustion caused by its rebellion, and compete with the North in improvement, enterprise, and material progress.

The wide appreciation of the genius and character of John Stuart Mill is an encouraging feature in the present exciting political contest in England. An election to Parliament costs more money than Mr. Mill was disposed, or perhaps able, to expend. Unwilling that the country should be deprived of his services in the National Council, his friends have undertaken to create a fund for the necessary expenses of an election. Mr. Gladstone was one of the first to subscribe to it. Thirteen other members of Parliament, among them Baron Rothschild, who gave £50, have followed his example. Several new candidates are also subscribers to the fund, and among other eminent men on the list are Dr. Lushington, Mr. Grote, Goldwin Smith, Sir Charles Lyell, and several of the Professors and Fellows of the University of Oxford. Donations have been received from places widely apart, such as Carlisle, Belfast, Merthyr-Tydvil, and even from Sierra Leone, whence one admirer sends twenty guineas. And the women are no less interested than the men. Harriet Martineau, Mrs. H. Fawcett, Mrs. Jacob Bright, and Mrs. J. Stansfield, being among the subscribers. Were the system of cumulative voting for the representation of minorities, now so much talked of in England, established by law, Mr. Mill would undoubtedly be the choice of one of the largest constituencies in the country, and that solely on the ground of his fitness to be a member of Parliament, without regard to mere party questions.

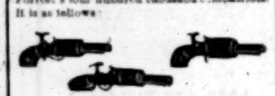
The man who claims that he furnished all the "brains" for Grant's army, in his letter to an Indiana Copperhead meeting, says: "The White Boys in Blue are closed with their foe; they vote as they fought. Their ballots and their bullets go together."

That's so. They fought for the Union under Grant. They will vote for Grant and the Union. They fought against the rebels; they will vote against them. "Their ballots and bullets will go together." They will go for Seymour as they went for Lee, and for Blair as they went for Bragg. But they will not endorse Wade Hampton's plank in the Democratic platform, declaring the work of reconstruction "unconstitutional, null and void," nor vote for his candidate, who is pledged, if elected, to trample the laws of Congress into the dust. A blundering egotist, who sacrificed the lives of thousands of brave men, and was sent home in disgrace on account of lying and incapacity, will naturally support the copper-rebel ticket, but the "true blues" will vote as they fought—for Grant and the Union.

A KU-KLUX MISSIVE.

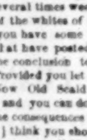
The Warning Sent to a Northern Clergyman in Georgia.

Our reporter at Kankakee, Iowa, in attendance on the Rock River (Methodist) Conference, mentions in his dispatch, published on Friday morning, the presence at the meeting of the Rev. Mr. H., who had been driven from his post in Georgia by the Ku-Klux Klan. Below we publish, *verbatim et literatim*, with all its appropriate illustrations, the letter of warning sent to the reverend gentleman previous to his expulsion from the State. The wretches who compose that last refuge of Southern chivalry—the Ku-Klux—are as illiterate and ignorant as they are atrocious, and the letter is, in every respect, a fair exemplification of the character of General Forrest's four hundred thousand compatriots. It is as follows:

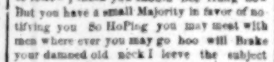


Remem Ber date for you may Bee too late
Sep 17th 1868

P. M. Socald—Having had your name Before us several times wee think Best for you and all of the whites of this county for you to Move you have some friends among the negroes that have posted us and wee have cum to the conclusion to Give (30) days To Leve in Provided you let the subject of Radic alone. Now Old Scald wee give you fair WARNING and you can doo as you like leeve or resk the consequence which will Bee sure to follow j think you should Bee Hung now But you have a small Majority in favor of notifying you So HoPing you may meet with men where ever you may go hoo will Brake your damned old neck I leeve the subject with you.



Wee are not responsibul for new made graves of such damned traitors as yourself so when the owl Hoots in the Wood you may look for KKK and Bee assured you shall not look in vain.



KKK KKK KKK

An Omaha despatch announces that the track layers on the Union Pacific Railway have reached Green River, and that regular trains will be running to that point in a few days. It is also announced in a Washington despatch that hereafter "all mails for the Pacific States and Territories, British Columbia, China, Japan, and the Sandwich Islands, will be sent from that city by overland mail, by way of Chicago and Omaha. This arrangement includes all matter going to California, Utah, &c."

Green River is only distant from Salt Lake about 161 miles, and there is yet two months of good working season. It is probable, however, that not much more track will be laid this fall, as it will take some time to bridge the river, and the grading between there and Salt Lake is said to be heavy. About 270 miles of track have been put down since work was resumed last spring. This is truly extraordinary progress.

Political.

The Republican nominations for Congress in North Carolina are now complete. They are as follows:

Dists.	Nominees.	Present Members.
I.	C. L. Cobb	John R. French.
II.	David Heaton	David Heaton.
III.	Oliver H. Dockery	Oliver H. Dockery.
IV.	John T. Deweese	John T. Deweese.
V.	W. F. Henderson	Israel G. Lash.
VI.	Nathaniel Boyden	Nathaniel Boyden.
VII.	Alexander H. Jones	Alexander H. Jones.

The Republicans carried every district last spring except the VIth, which elected Mr. Boyden, then a Conservative. He has since come out for Grant and Colfax, and is supported for Congress by the Republicans in his district. The majority of these candidates are native North Carolinians. Messrs. Boyden, Dockery, and Jones were unflinching Unionists during the rebellion. Mr. Jones was the only Radical elected to Congress under President Johnson's reconstruction of the State. None of the members were admitted. Mr. Jones is the editor of the Asheville *Pioneer*, and has been, since the war, one of the most active members of the party. Unionists of the "Old North State," every one of these men deserve a hearty support.

Dr. Sperry, of Dundee, Mich., Chairman of the Seymour and Blair Club at that place, has come out for Grant and Colfax.

Perry Fuller, whom the President lately appointed Collector at New Orleans, delivered a speech there the other day—or rather had it delivered for him by another man who read it from the manuscript—in which he said: "Not alone to aid your commercial relations will I endeavor, but also to discharge the duties of my office so as *to promote the welfare of the Democratic party*." Fuller is a very frank office-holder certainly—to confess that he will collect the revenue in such a way as to promote the interests of the Democratic party! We suppose this either means that he won't collect it at all—which would be in the Democratic interest—or that after collecting it, he will turn it into the Democratic Treasury instead of the National Treasury.

The New York *Times* says it has heretofore been the rule of the Brooklyn Supervisors, who have the appointment of the inspectors and canvassers of Election for the city, to give one-half of them to Republicans and the other half to Democrats. But this year the Democrats have a two-thirds majority of the board, and have fixed the matter to their own convenience and interest. There is not a single Republican Canvasser of Election appointed in the whole city; but in every district two Democrats have been appointed. Hardly any Republican Inspectors and Registers have been appointed; but in nearly all the districts there are four Democratic Inspectors and Registers. The Democrats ought to have a rousing majority in Brooklyn.

The *Metropolitan Record*, a Democratic journal of much influence in New York city, expresses its political sentiments:

A free vote or a free fight!
DOWN WITH TEST OATHS AND REGISTRATION!
We believe in Equal Taxation and Rights of Representation of all the States, or
ANOTHER REBELLION!
We believe that Revolution must be met by counter-Revolution—Force by Force—Violence by Violence—and the Usurpation must be overthrown, if needs be, by the Bayonet!
Sic semper Tyrannis!
Viva la Republique!

The *Record* is only a little bolder than its coadjutors, and says only what they all mean. The spirit which animates the Democracy of 1868 is the same which incited them to rebellion in 1861.

During a Democratic meeting in Quincy, a few days ago, a speaker named James Davidson stated that he knew of two ministers who had deserted Republicanism, and would support the Democratic ticket, and gave the name of one of his converted clergymen—Rev. Samuel Millen, of Monmouth. The following letter from that gentleman, published in the Quincy *Whig*, shows the accuracy (?) of the blatant orator's statements:

"QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 24, 1868.

"MR. EDITOR: Since my arrival in your city, I have been greatly surprised to hear that Mr. James Davidson, of Monmouth, reported in a public speech that I had turned over to the Democratic party. It is without foundation, and utterly false. I regard it—as my friends will—as a slanderous report. Having been true to the principles of liberty, freedom and the Union up to the present time, I wish still to oppose everything disloyal.

SAMUEL MULLEN,
"of Monmouth, Ill."

A subscriber in Adrian, Michigan, writes a note to this paper, saying: "Three or four days after the election in Maine I made a bet of fifty dollars with an 'equal taxationist' that Maine had gone *over 20,000* majority. I had faith in the accuracy of your judgment and in the sincerity of your paper, and believed that when you said the State had given more than 20,000 majority you believed it. I therefore made the wager on the strength of your veracity and I 'scooped' the chap, who risked his money on the blowing of the *Times*. Please guess again on something." We are "down on" betting and advise no man to bet on elections or anything else; but to accommodate our subscriber we "guess" that Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Nebraska will go Republican on the 13th of October.

The Democrats in the Oregon Legislature have introduced a bill into that body to withdraw its ratification of the Constitutional Amendment—14th article. The Bourbons are not all extinct yet. But the ability of a State to recede from its ratification has already been decided by Congress and by the proclamation of the Secretary of State. The Oregon Democracy, in their zeal for the restoration of rebel rule, are a little behind the inexorable logic of events.

At the joint discussion between Governor Baker and Senator Hendricks, at Rockport, Ind., on the 2d instant, Captain Hale, of the White Boys in Blue, a Democratic organization, stripped off his uniform and immediately donned the uniform of the Fighting Boys in Blue, a loyal organization. He was received amid great cheering.

In regard to Delmar's financial statement, the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the Ohio Copperhead organ, says a statement has been prepared by the Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, which pointedly contradicts that of Delmar relative to the finances of the country. It is alleged that Delmar made an error of upwards of $100,000,000 in one item, and the trifling sum of $2,000,000 in another. Delmar promises to substantiate his report.

We copy the following from the New Orleans *Times*, a Seymour and Blair paper, showing how the Louisiana Democrats love those negroes who promise to vote their ticket. Color is no objection so long as the vote is a Copperhead:

"Wilson Benny, a colored Democratic orator, who has been making speeches in Louisiana and Mississippi, arrived in Natchez yesterday. He comes strongly recommended by the Hon. Amos R. Johnston, of Jackson; the Hon. Walker Brooke, of Vicksburg; and gentlemen of New Orleans. We suggest to the anti-Radical colored people of Natchez the propriety of requesting him to make them an address during his stay here.

"Also, a note from the Hon. C. W. Pope, of this county, informs us that in his neighborhood (Pine Log Church) a colored Democratic club has been organized under favorable auspices, and a considerable degree of Democratic enthusiasm begins to pervade the colored people in that part of the county. The club meets this evening, and it is expected that the colored orator, Wilson Benny, will be there to address it."

"My dear," said a selfish and conceited husband to his wife on New Year's morning, "if I have done anything during the past year to hurt your feelings, you have my free and full forgiveness; let us say no more about it." Breckinridge, the Kentucky traitor, must have been the friend of this amiable husband. He said, in a speech, recently, "Let it go forth that we have proclaimed amnesty to all our foes." Howell Cobb, of Georgia, is not so amiable and forgiving as Breckinridge. He recently made a speech at Atlanta, in which he employed this language:

"Oh, Heaven! for some blistering words, that I may write infamy upon the foreheads of these men; that they may travel through earth despised of all men and rejected of Heaven, scorned by the devil himself. They may seek their final congenial resting place under the mudsills of that ancient institution. * * * Upon them there should be no mercy. They have dishonored themselves and sought to dishonor you. Anathematize them. Drive them from the pale of social and political society. Leave them to wallow in their own mire and filth. Nobody will ever envy them; and if they are never taken out of the gully until I reach forth my hand to take them up, they will die in their natural element. Let no man leave the State. Let us lay our bones in Louisiana; and, if these scallawags and carpetbaggers remain, let us hunt them from the country."

In like spirit one Williamson, of Shreveport, in Louisiana, recently said:

"We arraign them in the name of our own dearly beloved Confederate dead, whose bones are strewn all over the Northwest, killed in battle by the atrocious cruelty of the Radical government. I believe we will carry our candidates as firmly as there is a throne of God. But, even if the defeat should fall upon us, do not be discouraged; the time will come when we shall redeem the country."

There seems to be a difference of opinion—all the former rebels are not yet ready to forgive the Union soldiers.

The Louisville *Courier* is filled with humility, shame and indignation, at the conduct of a young Kentuckian, who, in a speech in that city, said he was "prouder in the thought that he is an American than in the thought that he is a Kentuckian." It cannot understand such a lack of State pride.

The Southern people are beginning to find out that they cannot enjoy the luxuries of political disturbances and threatened revolution and at the same time attract capital within their borders, or maintain their financial credit abroad. The Georgia Legislature, since it has excluded all colored members, and got reconstructed on a Democratic basis, has been trying to negotiate a loan from a New York bank to pay its members. The Atlanta correspondent of the Augusta *Chronicle* sends to that journal the following letter, giving the result, "upon which," he says, "comment is unnecessary, but the people may possibly be enlightened by its careful perusal." We think they may:

NATIONAL PARK BANK,
NEW YORK, Sept. 19, 1868.

Mr. ——— ———, *Cashier*:

DEAR SIR—Your favor of the 16th is before us. Your telegram we have already answered in the negative. The negotiation proposed is one that in happier and calmer times we should have been glad to have entertained, but in the present state of things, political and commercial, our board is averse to taking risks out of the pale of ordinary mercantile transactions. Very respectfully,

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

The New York *Sun* is credibly informed that the manufacturers of New Haven, Conn., are constantly receiving letters from their customers saying that if Seymour and Blair are elected they shall want but limited supplies, as they think business will, of course, be dull.

Miscellaneous.

English fops sport eighteen inch canes.

A gang of Texas ruffians murdered a whole family for the sake of the bed clothes and two horses.

A "respectably connected" villain has a passion for assaulting young ladies in the suburbs of Springfield, Ill., and a soft fellow, who has repeatedly caught him in the act, declined to expose the ruffian because of his "connections."

The Alpha Delta Phi fraternity of Williams College, W. Mass., are erecting a $10,000 building.

Eastern papers say that the wicket-keeping of Pooley, of the English eleven, eclipses anything hitherto seen in this country in ball playing. He takes the swiftest bowled balls when but a few inches off the bat. He is also the funny man of the eleven, and provokes merriment by his antics.

A grand Schuetzen festival is going on in Washington, D. C.

Upwards of $70,000 have been raised by subscription, and $50,000 appropriated by the Baltimore City Council, for the relief of the sufferers by the late flood.

August Belmont has $500,000 worth of pictures. He is a better judge of paintings than politics.

The All-England cricketers are to play a game of base ball with the Athletics, of Philadelphia, on the 19th instant.

Kangaroo sausages are a gentile diet in Australia.

A Congress of Naturalists is to be held in Vienna, early in October.

Adah Menken's volume of poems is expected to have a large sale in England.

An operative in a paper mill in Gardiner, Me., found a $100 diamond in some rags she was picking, the other day—the second found there within a year.

Men will differ. A tender-hearted Brooklyn youth remarked of his charmer's purchased ringlets, as she was passing, "They're pure gold, and fine." A chap she had both smitten and mittened, said they were fine, he thought, and looked like twenty-four carrots. He was again smitten, this time by the tender youth.

The British Government is about to add the express business to that of telegraphing and letter-carrying.

A priest in New Brunswick, N. J., recently pounced upon and collared two sacrilegious thieves who were rapaciously seizing the candlesticks, goblets, and other portable gold pieces in the Catholic church of that city. The priest took them before a Police Justice, by whom they were imprisoned.

An orchestra of women give successful concerts, daily, in Vienna.

They claim to have a man 90 years old, in Connecticut, who pitches off a load of hay and milks six cows before breakfast, to give him an appetite.

The Grand Trunk Railway, west of Richmond, is to be closed, whereat the Quebec papers pathetically exclaim: "Are we to be starved alive?" And the religious Montreal daily consoles them by saying they have now their reward for supporting the railroad authorities in all their unjust demands.

During the holding of the Ontario Provincial Exhibition, in Hamilton, the receipts of the Great Western Railway were $153,062.00, the largest sum ever made in one week by that railway.

The dysentery is epidemical at Gilmanton, N. H. Six deaths occurred in one house—Rev. John S. Simmons and wife, daughter, a son and two grandchildren. Six other persons have died within a short time.

The authorities of Jaszbereny, a Hungarian town, have just had the following notice published to the sound of the drum: Seeing that oaths and blasphemies are the real causes of earthquakes, every one, no matter who, is forbidden to swear or use bad language, under penalty of receiving [illegible] blows with a rod and paying a fine of [illegible]. If such an order were to be enforced in New York, what a number of [illegible] and [illegible] there would be.

A political club in New Orleans call themselves the "Magnolia Rangers."

Out of [illegible] conscripts of France during the present year, [illegible] can read and write, [illegible] can read only, [illegible] can do neither, and no information was obtained as to [illegible].

Three hundred books have been written about the American rebellion, and two thousand about the war in Germany, and several hundred more on each subject may be expected.

A Mormon colony has settled at Walla Walla, Washington Territory, where they wallow, wallow, still, in the mire of polygamy.

Navigation of the Seine has been resumed, the river having regained its usual fulness.

Velocipedes are introduced in Central Park.

On Monday afternoon a young fellow entered a banking office on Wall street, New York, and, reaching round a man who stood leaning against a desk, snatched a bag containing $1,300 in gold, and escaped undetected.

A German farmer, in Woodbridge, dug under a large boulder that it might fall. It did, and killed Hans.

In Wilton, Me., one dwelling is occupied by four French Canadian families, who, unitedly, have added forty-three "Canucks" to the population.

One who has ciphered it out says that two cents placed on compound interest would accumulate sufficiently to pay our national debt in four hundred and fifty-six years.

Harrisburg, Pa., is such a healthy paradise that the doctors have nothing to do.

Four out of a crew of six persons, who manned a whaling boat and endeavored to relieve an American vessel that foundered and caught fire on her way down the Irish Channel, off Curracloe, recently, were drowned in the gallant attempt. All the brave fellows were married men, and their widows are unprovided for.

Minister Bancroft has been made a Doctor of Laws, by the University of Bonn, Germany.

A. T. Stewart claims that L. C. Hopkins, of Cincinnati, owes him $135,000, and has sued for that amount.

The Nova Scotian repealers are disgusted with Mr. Howe's reported desertion of their cause.

It is denied that Audubon's family are in want.

The Dowager Duchess of Bloomfield, the Marchioness of Westminster and Sir Wm. Legge are also included in the recent death roll.

Mrs. Mary Warburton, a Hartford lady, who died on Friday last, bequeathed $120,000 to public charities.

One of the Belgian papers states that an enterprising printer has republished, on the thinnest possible paper, and in very small type, the whole of the numbers of *La Lanterne* that have appeared up to the present time, so that several copies can be placed within a watch case, and in that way large numbers are being imported into France.

The library shelves of the British Museum, if placed in a continuous line, would extend no less than twenty five miles. The accession of books grows at the rate of about twenty thousand volumes a year.

Semmes, the quondam pirate and present warm supporter of Seymour and Blair, is going to publish a narrative of his cruises in the Sumter and Alabama. The volume will contain about 750 pages, and will be illustrated with pictures of American ships destroyed by him. The sinking of the Alabama by the Kearsarge, and Semmes sneaking off in an English cutter will be omitted.

Dean Millman's death was the result of a fit of paralysis.

Mr. Joseph Crossley, of Halifax, one of Crossley Brothers, who employ more than 4,000 hands, died recently. He was Mayor of Halifax several times, and was distinguished for his public and private generosity.

Queen Mohely has returned to her own country after having travelled many thousands of leagues in the hope of obtaining an audience of the French Emperor, which she was obliged to give up because the Emperor declined to receive her. It is said that the widow Fatouma is greatly disappointed at her failure.

Ad interim Thomas is going South to inspect the troops, fortifications and military cemeteries.

Geo. Peabody is willing to pay 300,000 florins for a country seat near Pesth, Hungary. Upon the estate he purposes erecting a large steam flour mill. This action is taken on the advice of the famous patriot, M. Deak.

A few days ago four raftsmen entered the wigwam of a Chippewa Indian, near Midland, Mich., and outraged his squaw, after unmercifully beating the Indian. Warrants for their arrest have been issued.

In England, an office for the manufacture and sale of sermons has been established. None but the genuine orthodox article are produced. They are "warranted to fit."

On Saturday last, near Clinton, Ontario, a young man was caught in the cylinder of a threshing machine and so severely injured that death ensued three hours afterward.

On Sunday, as an accommodation train on the North Pennsylvania Railroad was approaching Bethlehem, a cow jumped upon the track. The engine struck the animal and passed over her body, but the first passenger car was thrown off the track, whereby one man was killed and several persons injured.

Patent switch guards, by which it is considered impossible for a train to run off the track on account of a misplaced switch, are being put in use by the Boston & Albany Railroad.

It is related of Edwin Forrest that a mechanic in a village was anxious to hear him personate Shakespeare, and, not being able to go to New York, he wrote to Forrest, stating his desire. The actor replied by paying the travelling bills of his admirer, going to and returning from New York, by supporting him while in the city, and passing him into the theatre.

In Michigan University there are now enrolled in the senior class about forty-five students; in the junior, sixty-five; in the sophomore, seventy, and in the freshman, one hundred and twenty-five. In addition many are taking the chemistry course in the newly enlarged laboratory, and the law and medical students are putting in their appearance.

Detroit is to have a street car propelled by steam. The fuel will be made from gasoline.

It is presumed that the fire by which the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* building was destroyed originated by an explosion in the engine room. Two printers, on the fifth floor, were the only occupants when the fire broke out, and they had to escape by the roof. Both men were scorched. Within an hour and a half the building and contents were destroyed, incurring a loss to Mathews & Warren, proprietors of the *Advertiser*, of $125,000, relieved by $60,000 insurance. The building was valued at between $15,000 and $20,000, and was insured mainly in home companies for $12,000. Among the misfortunes of the affair was the destruction of the files of the *Commercial Advertiser* from its start. Only one copy is in existence, that belonging to the Young Men's Association.

In a recent discourse, in England, the Bishop of Oxford was especially severe on "the great wrong," hulking men who come to church and are too lazy to kneel.

The Toronto *Telegraph*, a small, though harmless paper, prefers Roebuck's opinions on America to those of Goldwin Smith.

The old cemetery, in Waterville, Conn., is to be transformed into a park, and a soldiers' monument is to be erected in the centre.

A foot ball club has been organized in Port Rowan, Ontario.

There are more deacons in Wethersfield than in any place in Connecticut. The other day a well-known deacon went to the steamboat wharf to see a friend off, and as the boat started the friend said, "Good bye, deacon," whereupon twelve men, who stood upon the wharf, immediately tipped their hats, and responded, "Good bye, sir."

Within the last few weeks the New York servant girls have pinched themselves by presenting the Pope with $50,000.

Two precocious girls, named Annie Feeney and Mary Garrett, one eleven and the other twelve years old, eloped from their parents' homes in Troy, last week, and have not since been heard from.

There is not a Jewish beggar in New York city. The Hebrews support their own poor.

The Five Points Mission was the pioneer charity of the city in that section, having been established in 1850. It is under the auspices of the Methodist Church, and though doctrinal is not sectarian.

The Freshman class of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College numbers forty-eight this term, and is the largest ever admitted.

New York tailors' wages have been increased ten per cent.

The Germans of Philadelphia project a $50,000 theatre.

The Boston matrimonial market is active and buoyant. Four marriages in one church are announced.

The aggregate daily circulation of the Berlin newspapers is 136,000 copies; that of the Vienna papers, 60,000 copies.

A light-brown suit, deep-blue shirt, scarlet neck tie, green gloves and yellow skirt are the "make-up" of a swell at a German watering place.

A resident of Taunton, Mass., has become sightless in one eye from the effects of a spider's bite.

A desperate encounter lately took place seven miles east of Stanton, Montcalm County, Mich., between an Indian and a black she-bear. When discovered, they were both lying dead upon either side of a log.

A Frenchman publishes the oldest paper in Brazil, the *Journal of Commerce*.

Honolulu has six newspapers, three printed in English, and three in the Hawaiian language.

George Shearer escaped from the jail in Fayetteville, Vt., by severing a thick oak plank with a common pocketknife, and then drilling a hole in the brick wall large enough to admit the passage of his restless body. Truly he earned his freedom.

Personal.

Alexandre Dumas' visit to this country has been postponed until next year. The terms of his contract with Ulmann, the manager, were peculiar. After giving a reading and presiding at a performance he was to cook a dinner, of which the public was to be allowed to partake, at the rate of $5 a head. Admittance to the literary banquet was to cost but $1. For reading, reciting and cooking, Dumas was to receive 25,000 francs a month, besides a share in the profits.

George W. Curtis is to deliver the oration at the unveiling of Launt Thompson's statue of General Sedgwick, at West Point, on the 15th inst.

Gignoux has just completed a picture from sketches made on Long Island.

Rumor has it that the young Marquis of Bute, whose income is only $5,000 in gold per diem, will risk his little "pile" on turf ventures in imitation of his dashing relative, the Marquis of Hastings.

Mrs. Lucas, widow of the late editor of the London *Morning Star*, and sister of John Bright, claims the right to vote in London.

Miss Lydia Becker, of Manchester, urged her claims to registration because in law, where the term man is used it includes woman. She said that the Register had no business to know that she was a woman. "But your name," said the puzzled barrister, "is feminine; it is a woman's name." "That is nothing," said the dauntless Lydia; "in France it is common for men to have the name of Marie; that does not make them women, nor hinder them from voting."

"Father Ignatius," the eccentric Englishman who assumes the robe and cowl of a monk, but preaches Protestantism, was mobbed in Lombard street, London, on the 15th ult. Bankers and merchants joined in the disgraceful onslaught, and the young Father had to display no little agility in order to effect his escape.

[illegible] manages to live on three millions a year.

The latest canard originated by the Tories charges John Bright with visiting Cardinal Cullen and Monsignor Woodlock to arrange in what manner the spoils of the Irish Church shall be appropriated to the Irish Catholics.

Miss Lorillard Spencer, a charming New Yorker, has captured one of the Counts Cenci, in Rome.

Mr. J. W. Bridges, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, has been selected by the Dominion Government as the Quebec member of the commission which is to build the Intercolonial Railway. Mr. [illegible] is the commissioner on behalf of Ontario; the Hon. C. S. Chandler for New Brunswick, and Mr. Meredith, an Ottawa official, is to represent Nova Scotia in the commission. The Toronto *Globe* severely denounces the commission individually and as a whole. As several million dollars are involved, fat pickings are anticipated.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, intends returning into private life in order to diminish the expenses of his see, which is much involved.

Mr. J. Hadley, Assistant United States Assessor, and formerly editor of the Watertown (Wis.) *Chronicle*, died in that city, on September 23d. Mr. H. was born in New Hampshire, in 1809, and in his youth learned the art of printing. He was Police Justice of Watertown for some time, and latterly he had charge of the State Printing. He was highly respected by his acquaintances.

M. Gevers, who, when a page of Napoleon I., announced to the municipal officers of Paris the birth of the King of Rome, has ever since received $8,000 a year.

The Roman Catholic Bishops of Cork, Cloyne, Ross and Kerry have agreed to recommend Mr. Gladstone's policy to the Irish constituents.

The Duke d'Albuquerque, a Grandee of Spain, has enlisted in the Pontifical Zouaves as a private soldier.

Mr. Colfax was overwhelmed with public and private invitations during his brief visit to New York.

Commissioner Rollins is visiting his former home in New Hampshire.

Chas. W. Felt, of Salem, Mass., has gone to England to exhibit his type-setting machine.

Mrs. Lydia Manchester, a lady who has passed her 99th year, picks two boxes of hops daily, in Madison, N. Y.

General Stoneman is recovering his health.

Governor Orr, of South Carolina, is going to practice law in St. Joseph, Mo.

Chas. H. Graffen, a noted reporter on the Philadelphia *Sunday Mercury*, died on Sunday last.

Dr. Vinton is to deliver the oration at the unveiling of the statue to Commodore Perry, in Newport.

Comstock, the best guide in the West, has been killed by the Indians near Fort Harker.

Hercules Dousman, of Prairie du Chien, left from five to seven millions of dollars to his widow and son.

M. Rochefort is said to have gone to Geneva to stop the publication of an imitation of his *Lanterne*.

Gossips are already predicting Patti's divorce from her reckless husband.

Lady Franklin, now nearly 80 years of age, has returned from Asia and is staying in France.

Queen Victoria is to visit the Earl of Derby, at Knowsley, the late premier's Lancashire seat.

Senator Aiken is to fill the vacancy in the Canadian Cabinet occasioned by the appointment of W. P. Howland as Lieutenant Governor of Ontario.

Dr. Norman Macleod is illustrating Queen Victoria's new book, entitled "Mountain, Loch and Glen."

Commodore Vanderbilt has presented the Moravian Church, at New Dorp, Staten Island, with fifty acres of land, unincumbered by any conditions.

Brigham Young is on a tour south of Salt Lake City.

Victoria offered some Swiss $400 if they would quit playing skittles on the Sabbath. The conditions were declined.

The Professor of Mathematics in the University of Orleans is without legs or arms.

Madame Ratazzi gambles recklessly at Baden-Baden.

The Egyptian Viceroy is seriously ill.

General Sir A. Clifton, a 97-year old veteran, is the oldest officer in the British Army.

Walt Whitman receives $10 in gold per page for poetical contributions to a New York periodical.

Miss Gorchakoff, a Russian lady, has been dubbed Bachelor of Sciences, by the University of Paris. Unusual to see a young lady a bachelor.

Victor Emanuel has made a General of [illegible], who served in the Confederate Signal Corps.

Sir John Bowring has translated a Chinese novel. It is also to be Germanized by a Berlin savan.

The wealthy young Marquis of Bute denies that he is a convert to Catholicism.

Queen Victoria was greatly benefitted in health, by her sojourn in Switzerland.

President E. B. Fairfield, of Hillsdale (Mich.) College, is said to have accepted a pastoral call from the Roger Williams Freewill Baptist Church, in Providence.

Marshal McMahon attributes the misfortunes of Algeria to the press, and regrets that he did not suppress it.

Francis Joseph and Victor Emanuel have each reigned twenty years.

Judah P. Benjamin has published a treatise on the Law of the Sale of Personal Property.

"Father Ignatius" is about to receive five Jews into the English Church. He will baptize them in his monastery, and the Bishop of London will afterwards confirm them.

Hon. James Rogers, the oldest member of the Delaware bar, died on Tuesday at his residence, near New Castle. He was an able lawyer, and served two or three terms as Attorney for the State, and also as United States District Attorney.

Rev. Dr. Sprague preached to his congregation in Albany, a few Sabbaths ago, the sermon he delivered fifty years before, being the first one preached by him.

The Marquis of Bute attained his majority recently, thereby becoming possessed of almost incalculable wealth. The event was signalized in the portion of Scotland where his great estates are by the suspension of business and universal rejoicings.

The French have invented a locomotive with four wheels, which is said to be safer, swifter and less fatiguing to the rider than any road vehicle known.

Junius Henri Browne's "Mirror of the Metropolis" is in press. It sketches New York life and peculiarities.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.

CONTRACT FOR POSTAGE STAMPS.

Postmaster General Randall, to-day, accepted the proposal of the National Bank Note Company, of New York, for furnishing stamps for four years at twenty-five and a half cents per thousand. This includes everything required for preparing the stamps for immediate use, gumming, perforating, packing, and preparing receipts. The contractors are also required to furnish new designs, at least one-half of which must be printed in combination colors.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR

left to-night for New York and Pennsylvania. Notwithstanding he talks confidently in public about the Democrats carrying Pennsylvania, it is reported that in private he represents the prospects in that state as very gloomy for Seymour and Blair.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for 1867, has been printed and contains some interesting matter to farmers.

GRANT.

Letters received to-day from General Grant say that he will not return to Washington till the last of October.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

REGISTRATION OF FOREIGN LETTERS.

Arrangements have been concluded between the Postal Departments of the United States and Great Britain, to take effect January 1, 1869, for the registration of letters conveyed between the United States and the British and West Indies, and ports of Colombia, Bolivia, Peru and Chili in the British mail. The registration fee to be collected in the United States on each letter, is 8c, in addition to the rates of ordinary postage.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Receipts of fractional currency for the week, $710,500; shipments, $[illegible]; National Bank currency issued, $[illegible]; fractional currency destroyed, $[illegible].

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments were made to-day:

Gaugers—George W. Turner, Seventh Ohio District; Jas. B. Wallace, Sixth Ohio District.

Storekeeper—Henry Burgh, Fourth Illinois District.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt statement for September, it is said, will show an increase in the debt of four million dollars.

OVERLAND MAILS.

For the present all mails for the Pacific States and Territories, British Columbia, China, Japan, and the Sandwich Islands will be sent from this city by overland mail, by way of Chicago and Omaha. This arrangement includes all matter going to California, Utah, etc.

THE CAMILLA MASSACRE.

The correspondent who telegraphed home that General Sibley's report of the Camilla riot has been in the hands of General Howard for several days, and that he refused to give it to the press because it is damaging to the Radical party, was misinformed. General Howard pronounces the statement an absolute falsehood. No report has been received from General Sibley since that of Major Howard, already published.

KANSAS.

Discovery of the Petrified Remains of a Monster Crocodile—Indian Ravages in Northern Texas.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Oct. 3.

A remarkable petrifaction was recently discovered at Sheridan, at the end of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. It seems to have been the remains of a crocodile, and measures one hundred and twenty six feet in length from the head to the end of the tail. Of the jaw only the upper one was found, which measured seven feet to the first joint of the spinal column, and actually weighed seventy-five pounds. The [illegible] measured sixteen feet in length. The first [illegible] measured four and a half inches in diameter, and the last three fourths of an inch.

Dr. Shirley, a prominent merchant of Northern Texas, under date of Cherokee Village and Cherokee Nation, Sept. 8th, writes to a gentleman in this city as follows:

"My brother is here from Fort Cobb. On his way down he met with a party of Comanches returning from a short distance south of Red River, with eight scalps and fourteen head of animals. They have openly declared war on the government if the government will not comply immediately with their demands. The Indians are all leaving and coming this way. The probability is that a general break-up will take place immediately."

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 3.—During a Radical meeting at the Court House, in Independence, last night, pistols were fired outside, and Mr. Nell was wounded in the neck and leg.

While a train of one hundred and fifty Kansas City Tanners was returning from the meeting, it was fired on by some drunken men, by the roadside, but nobody was hurt.

THE FAR WEST.

Indians at Fort Laramie—Progress of the Pacific Railroad—Suspension of Mail Service.

CHEYENNE, Oct. 3.—Information from Fort Laramie says several hundred Sioux, under "Man-afraid-of-his-Horses," and other chiefs, now there, are ready to go on their reservation as soon as transportation is furnished them.

The Union Pacific Railway was finished yesterday to Green River, to which point passenger trains will commence running next week.

Owing to the failure of the new contractor for clearing the overland road to comply with the terms of his contract, and the expiration of the time with Wells, Fargo & Co., there has been a stop of the carriage of the mails between the terminus and the Union Pacific since yesterday. This must continue till the Postmaster General makes new arrangements.

Murderers to be Hung.

RICHMOND, Oct. 3.—The Governor has set apart Friday, the 4th day of December next, for the execution of Wm. Wells and Wm. Wilson, the negroes convicted, at the last term of the Circuit Court of [illegible] County, for the murder of the Captain and mate of the Schooner [illegible].

THE CAMPAIGN.

Twenty Thousand Republicans in Council at Ottawa.

Immense Republican Demonstration in San Francisco.

Speech of Senator Howe at Madison, Wis.

SPEECH OF SENATOR HOWE AT MADISON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 3.

Senator Howe delivered a very able address, of about two hours' in length, last evening, to a large and attentive audience, who received his remarks with frequent applause. He gave a very plain and forcible exposition of the issues before the people in the present canvass. He contrasted what General Grant has done for the country with what Governor Seymour had done. If, as the supporters of the latter averred, that gentleman was greatly the superior, in ability and statesmanship, to General Grant, he wanted to know in what manner had he demonstrated the fact. He certainly had not rendered equal services to the country, and if he was capable of rendering greater services than General Grant had done during the period of our recent troubles, he deserved censure for his neglect.

The Senator then compared the character and antecedents of Colfax and Blair, showing the great superiority of the former. He next commented on the change of policy by the Democrats in making nominations. They were now very generally trying to find candidates in the ranks of those who had been their political opponents. He spoke of the strength of the Chase movement, of the vote of the Wisconsin delegation in the New York Convention for Senator Doolittle, of the nomination of an old-time Whig and Republican as a Democratic candidate for Congress in the First District. This year it was no certain indication of a man's political views to find him the nominee of the Democratic party.

The Senator then discussed the reconstruction measures, the suffrage question, and financial theories of the Democracy, in a very effective manner. On the subject of taxing United States bonds, he said they were not taxed by States because the constitution prohibited it. No State had ever taxed government bonds. It was attempted about forty years ago, but was resisted, and on an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, that tribunal, with John Marshall sitting as Chief Justice, authoritatively decided that a State could not tax such paper. The first Internal Revenue bill provided for taxing the income derived from United States bonds at only one and one-half per cent, while incomes from other sources were taxed at a higher rate. He moved an amendment providing for taxing incomes from interest on bonds the same as other incomes. The amendment was rejected, and a majority of the Democratic senators voted against it. As the law now stands, however, no discrimination was made in favor of incomes from bonds.

He made a very strong point in reply to the Democratic complaints that the war cost too much in men and money, by showing how they insisted that it could not be put down at all.

The speaker closed by inviting the attention of the people not only to the promises of the respective parties, but to their antecedents.

TWENTY THOUSAND REPUBLICANS IN COUNCIL AT OTTAWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 3.

The largest political gathering ever assembled in this county was held in this city to-day. The day was bright and beautiful, and delegations began to come in from the country at an early hour, and the stream continued uninterruptedly until the trains arrived at noon bearing thousands from the line of the railroad east and west. Every town in the county was represented by Tanners, and a noticeable feature of the occasion was the presence of very large numbers of ladies on horseback and upon pyramids on wheels representing the States. The girls of the country are on the right side. The line of prairie wagons bearing the patriotic farmers of the county would exceed four miles in length. Grundy and Kendall Counties sent in large delegations, and one delegation from this county set out Friday morning, camping out that night.

At 2 o'clock the crowd gathered in and around the public square and listened to eloquent speeches from different stands, by Colonel Dougherty, General Bates and others. Lombard's quartette and the Hutchinson Family aroused the greatest enthusiasm with their patriotic songs.

This evening the Tanners' demonstration was a great success, over three hundred torches being in line. Hon. B. C. Cook and others with the Lombards kept the crowd in the best of spirits until a very late hour. The banner town is Serena, having sent the largest number of Tanners according to their vote. It is estimated that 20,000 people were present to-day. The Democracy concede that one Republican meeting has been held that was not a fizzle. Great disappointment was felt over the failure of General Palmer to be present, who was detained by illness.

GOVERNOR HARRIMAN AT WINNEMAC, IND.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WINNEMAC, Ind., Oct. 3.

To-day was the proudest day in the history of Pulaski County. In accordance with previous arrangements, the Republican party held a grand meeting at this place to-day. Governor Harriman of New Hampshire made his first speech in Indiana here. The largest crowd of the season stood for over two hours in the most rapt attention, as blow after blow fell upon the cringing, fire-in-the-rear party of Pulaski County. Had New Hampshire's eloquent Governor spent his whole time in Indiana, her majorities would have shown the virtue of his services. No man has ever been more heartily welcomed to our State than Governor Harriman. His captivating and favorable style is admirably adapted to our people. There is an irresistible fascination in his speech which everywhere produces the best results.

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Oct. 3.

Senator Cole, of California, arrived here this morning, making the trip from Sacramento to this city in nine days. He states that California will certainly give Grant and Colfax a large and sweeping majority. Nevada, he says, will also go heavily for Grant and Colfax. He left for Washington at 11 o'clock to-day, via the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT WASHINGTON, IND.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Ind., Oct. 3.

The Republicans of Daviess County have just held the greatest meeting of the campaign. Not less than 5,000 people were assembled. The procession was a magnificent pageant. Eloquent and forcible speeches were made by Colonel Thos. W. Nelson, Elector for the State-at-Large, and General Jas. C. Veatch, our candidate for Congress. Great good was accomplished. The First District will do its whole duty. General Veatch will certainly be elected unless we are swindled by Kentucky votes. Colonel Nelson addressed large and enthusiastic meetings on the 1st and 2d, at Princeton and Petersburg. This closes his canvass of the First District.

THE CANVASS IN OHIO.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Oct. 3.

About six thousand of the unterrified are here to-day, being addressed by Pendleton, McCook, Clymer and Woth. Eight bands were in the procession, which was about a mile long. An immense Republican mass meeting is being held at Canfield to-day, addressed by Garfield, Tod, Gibson, and others.

REPUBLICAN RALLY AT CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Oct. 3.

The Republican mass meeting here to-day was a decided success. O'Connor and others say it was the largest political demonstration they ever witnessed in the State. Everything passed off orderly and pleasantly.

EX-SENATOR CRESSWELL AT DETROIT.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Oct. 3.

Ex-Senator Cresswell addressed a great crowd at the Wigwam to-night.

It is reported that the Democratic ranch here has been attached by the builders for security of their claim for construction.

BUTLER'S DISTRICT.

BOSTON, Oct 3.—Richard H. Dana, Jr., has consented to accept the nomination of the opponents of General Butler, of the Fifth District, who held their convention on Monday.

TREMENDOUS REPUBLICAN GATHERING IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3.—The Soldiers' and Sailors' Mass Convention, last night, was one of the largest and most enthusiastic political gatherings ever held in San Francisco. The meeting was addressed by General Oscar H. La Grange, Collector Miller, General Pat. E. Connor and John B. Felton. About 7,000 people joined in the torchlight procession. Freedom's Defenders, Grant and Colfax Clubs, etc., with delegates from Sacramento, Vallejo, Petaluma and other interior towns participated on the occasion. Two hundred guns were fired for Maine and for the California State and local tickets.

RELIGIOUS.

Rock River Annual Conference—Fourth Day.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANKAKEE, Oct. 3.

Rev. A. H. Schoonmaker led the devotions, and immediately thereafter the regular business commenced. The Bishop asked who were admitted into full connection, and the following names were presented and acted upon, they having served the church faithfully: Geo. E. [illegible], T. L. Halliwell, S. W. Fay, L. H. Davis, H. J. Huston, G. W. Hawes, O. F. Mattison. The following were kept on trial: C. E. Culver, G. W. Perry, Samuel Uston, Thos. [illegible].

Rev. Lewis Kistler was discontinued at his own request, on account of ill-health.

In the case of W. H. Shaw, the committee found him guilty of immorality, and declared him expelled from the M. E. Church.

D. P. KIDDER, Chairman.
W. D. SKELTON, Secretary.

The pastors of other denominations in the city were introduced by the Bishop to the conference. Those recommended to local deacons' orders were John Ellis, Philetus Beverley, Noble A. Trowbridge, John Rhodes, Daniel Basin, Joseph Hammond, Charles E. Smith.

Nicholas Master came from the Wesleyan Church, and was recognized in orders here.

A circular from the laity of the Church, with G. C. Cook and J. V. Farwell's names, and many others, was referred to a committee consisting of Dr. Eddy, S. A. W. Jewett and H. M. Hatfield.

The Chicago District being called, Hooper Crews represented the work. He had felt great satisfaction in the work assigned him, and never before, in the forty years of his ministry, has he spent a more happy year. The missionary requirements have been carried out in part, but the monthly prayer meetings have not been attended as they should be. The work in general has been prosperous. Wabash Avenue Church contributed [illegible], and Centenary $1,[illegible]. The total benevolent contributions of the district have been near $100,000. The following persons were granted a superannuated relation: F. [illegible], Samuel Anderson, J. L. Harris.

R. A. Blanchard represented the Freeport District as in a very prosperous condition. There are thirty-four church edifices in the twenty-four parishes of his district. Many of the charges have good parsonages, and new buildings are going forward. The people are waking up to the subject of providing comfortable homes for the ministers.

While the elder was speaking a question arose as to the propriety of the elder's assisting in the laying of a corner stone at which the Masonic fraternity had been invited to participate. S. H. Cartwright asked privilege to ask elder Blanchard some questions about the matter, and a most lively debate sprang up, occupying [illegible]. [illegible] a very large majority voting for the following:

Resolved, That we deem it [illegible]

[illegible], Chairman.
J. H. [illegible]

The Rockford District was represented by Rev. H. L. Martin, who has served there the full time of four years. The missionary cause has not been neglected among them, though the money raised has not quite been up to the mark of last year. [illegible]

He had found the brethren all loyal to Christ and loved the work. [illegible]

Some papers on ministerial relations were presented by Dr. Kidder, and a report of the Northwestern University were referred to appropriate committees.

In the case of S. Stone, who had been granted a superannuated relation, that brother asked to have the vote reconsidered, so that he might take a location. His reasons were clearly stated and made a deep impression upon the conference.

Some very complimentary resolutions were offered on his case and passed unanimously.

After the usual notices, the conference adjourned its business session till Monday morning.

AGRICULTURAL.

Wisconsin.

CLOSING DAY OF THE STATE FAIR—ANNUAL ADDRESS BEFORE THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—RACES—PREMIUMS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Oct. 3.

The State Fair had fine weather for the closing day. The attendance, however, was much smaller than yesterday, and most of the strangers have gone home. Last night the address of Hon. E. B. Ward, of Detroit, in the Senate Chamber, was listened to by a large audience. He clearly pointed out the relations between the farmer and manufacturer; showed how each could and should help to promote the interests of the other, and ably argued for the encouragement and protection of home interests.

The exercises to-day varied materially from the programme. Much of the forenoon was occupied by a trotting match for a special purse—$50 for the best, and $25 for the second. There were four to trot—A. B. Douglas, of Brodhead, naming the mare Heroine; J. Swetting, of Berlin, Ned Forrest; J. F. Hayden, of Lodi, Pet Dame; C. H. Simmons, of Monroe, Blue Skin. The heat was won by Heroine, in 2:43, Blue Skin second, and Ned Forrest third. Heroine won the second heat, and largest purse in 2:39, trotting squarely and coolly, while all the other horses broke. Forrest won the second purse. His best time was 2:43.

A foot race followed, between L. D. Stevens, of [illegible], Mich., S. S. Pickley, of Beloit, and H. Anderson, a mulatto, of Madison. Pickley broke down soon after passing the first quarter, having cut his foot on a stone, and Anderson gave out on the third quarter, having ruptured a blood-vessel, with, it is feared, fatal results, and Stevens came in alone in five minutes five and a half seconds.

This afternoon he made a five mile race—against the time of 31 minutes—in 31 minutes 30 seconds.

These performances crowded the addresses over till afternoon, when Messrs. Ward and Willard, who were announced to speak, were obliged to leave. Secretary Hoyt then impressed Senator Howe into the service. He was introduced by President Stickney, and spoke briefly upon the great importance of the agricultural interest, and of the concern which he felt for its prosperity and advancement. His speech was well received. Hon. Geo. B. Smith followed, and spoke for about thirty minutes. His remarks were appropriate, and contained many excellent suggestions worthy of the attention of all present concerning the importance of system in labor, and of devoting more attention to rendering the home and the fireside happy. He asserted that as a rule farming communities might live better and with less labor if they would but introduce more system into their business, and study their own interests with the same care as persons engaged in many other pursuits.

Secretary Hoyt spoke briefly, highly complimenting addresses which had just been made, closing by moving a vote of thanks to Messrs. Howe and Smith.

This afternoon there was a running race, best three in five, between "Canada" and "Prairie Lily," for a $100 prize. Won by the latter in 1:52, 1:53 and 1:57.

A base ball match between the Baraboo Club, which beat the Juneau yesterday, and the Capital City, resulted in winning the first prize, a silver pitcher, waiter and goblets by the Capital City Club, which in five innings made a score of 78 to the Baraboo's 15.

A grand cavalcade of horses and cattle went round the track this afternoon, and was a splendid spectacle. Many fine animals were shown.

The articles exhibited have been rapidly removed, and the fair grounds are nearly deserted.

The total receipts of the fair are about $9,000, some $2,000 short of last year, mainly on account of the decrease in rents for refreshment stands.

The following is a list of some of the most important prizes:

PREMIUMS.

Thoroughbreds—Best stallion, Geo. E. Bryant, Madison.
Best brood mare, Prairie Lily.
Roadsters—Best stallion, Magna Charta, B. J. Williams, Lima.
Best mare, W. H. H. Colby.
Horses for general purposes—Best stallion, Ira Isham, Blue Mounds.
Best mare, A. G. Darwin, Madison.
Draught Horses—Best stallion, D. Vernon, Middleton.
Best jack, Adam Smith, Burke.
Best jenny, W. Tolly, Darlington.
Best pair matched horses, C. H. Van Nostrand, Madison.
Best trotting stallion, J. Swetting, Berlin.
Sweepstakes—Best stallion and five colts, grand silver medal and $100, and best brood mare and foal, grand medal and $50, to A. G. Darwin, Madison.
Short Horn Cattle—Best bull, over three years old, J. P. Roe, Durham Hill.
Best bull, under three years old, and best cow and heifer, E. P. Brockway, Ripon.
Best heifer calf, George E. Bryant, Madison.
Devons—All the prizes taken by L. Rawson, Oak Creek, except Thomas Reynolds, for bull under two, and E. P. Brockway, best cow.
Sheep—Merinos—Best buck, and best pen of three ewes over two years old, J. H. Paul, Genesee.
Best pen of three ewes under two years, D. Cook, Whitewater.
Long Wool—Best buck and pen of ewes, Robert Henry, McFarland.
Best buck under two years, John Goodwin, West Middleton.
Middle Wool—Best buck, D. C. Coates, Madison.
Best pen of ewes, John P. Roe, Durham Hill, the latter taking most of the prizes in this class.
Swine—Best boar, A. G. Darwin, Madison.
Best sows, D. McNeil, Stoughton, and G. B. Lamberton, Milwaukee.
Best Spring Wheat—F. R. Martin, Rutland.
Best Winter Wheat—George F. Fuller, Pewaukee.
Best Thresher—J. I. Case, Racine.

Carpenter's Binder was warmly recommended.

The award on sewing machines, of which six or seven were exhibited, was not very definite, but special mention was made of the improvement to Willcox & Gibbs.

Best display of carriages, Ogden & Webster, Milwaukee.
Best double carriage and single buggy, Bird & Ledwich, Madison.
Best display of American watches, National Watch Company, Elgin.
Best display of agricultural machinery, S. L. Sheldon, Madison, silver medal.

MADISON, Oct. 3. The total receipts of the State Fair, which closed last night, will vary scarcely any from $9,000. The entries, compared with last year, were as follows: Division A, domestic animals, this year, 477; last, 475. Division B, products of the soil, dairy and household, this year, 439; last, 293. Division C, machinery, manufactures and works of art, 475 this; 540 last year. Division D, personal efforts, including ladies' and lads' riding, pedestrianism, and base ball, this year, 26; last, 11. Total, this year, 1,417; last, 1,319.

Nearly everything has been taken from the fair.

Wisconsin Conference of the M. E. Church.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

RACINE, Oct. 1.

At nine a. m. to-day Bishop Ames, that noble, portly man, and able presiding officer, called the conference to order and requested Rev. C. D. Pillsbury, of Janesville, to open the conference by singing and the administration of the Lord's Supper. One hundred and fifty ministers and nearly as many others gathering around the table of the Lord was a solemn sight.

Rev. S. Fallows called the roll. Nearly all answered to their names.

The conference was then organized by the election of S. Fallows, secretary, H. Colman and E. D. Farnham, Assistants, and H. W. Bosworth, Statistician. By means of a Nominating Committee appointed last year, five or six large standing committees were chosen in as many minutes.

Revs. White, of Detroit Conference, and Huntley, of Genesee, were transferred to this.

After some of the usual business, Rev. J. H. Vincent, secretary of the Sunday School Union, and Dr. Harris, Secretary of the Missionary Society, represented their causes in fitting and eloquent speeches.

On motion of Rev. W. Lattin, it was voted that we raise, during the coming year, a sum of money for the missionary cause equal to one dollar per member.

This afternoon, Rev. F. S. Pease preached the conference sermon. It was an able discourse, taking strong grounds against ministers entering into politics, business or secret societies.

Last evening was occupied with a Bible meeting. Rev. H. C. Tilton presided. Rev. Mr. [illegible], Bible Agent in Michigan, and Rev. S. Fallows, of Milwaukee, spoke ably. The latter showed that many of the claims of the American Bible Union are [illegible], and that the Methodists have nothing to do with it.

This evening Rev. H. Colman, of Chicago, delivered the Educational Sermon to a large and attentive audience.

He took the ground that the Church needs ministers from all classes to reach all classes, and that close study in the ministry is far more important than a learned preparation for it.

SECOND DAY.

Rev. W. Lattin led the opening religious exercises, Bishop Ames in the chair.

The most of the session was occupied in the passage of the characters of effective elders. Rev. M. Allison, of Milwaukee, and Rev. Mr. Colton, of Whitewater, Congregational clergymen, were introduced to the Conference. Also, Rev. Mr. Rogers, of the Universalist Church, in Whitewater, and Rev. E. Yocum, of the West Wisconsin Conference.

Rev. E. J. Montague, delegate from the Presbyterian and Congregational Convention of Wisconsin, was introduced and, in a happy speech, offered the fraternal greetings of his convention. Bishop Ames feelingly responded.

Rev. J. L. Harris Lee, of the American and Foreign Christian Union, and a committee, with Dr. Fallows as Chairman, was appointed on that cause.

Revs. S. [illegible], G. Hubbs, J. L. Hewett and M. Alley were elected to full connection, and a few most touching and instructive remarks were addressed by the Bishop.

At 3 o'clock p. m. Rev. G. C. Haddock delivered the Missionary Sermon. His theme was the love of God and his sermon was one of great strength, power and devotion.

Iowa.

CLOSING DAY OF THE STATE FAIR—PREMIUMS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLINTON, Iowa, Oct. 3.

The closing scenes of the fair have been enacted to-day, and the visitors are returning to their homes. The morning opened with indications of foul weather, but by noon the clouds passed away and the sun shone bright and clear. The attendance was but small compared to previous days. The Awarding Committee completed their labors principally by last night, and to-day has been occupied in the removal of articles and the payment of premiums. On the whole the attendance has not been so large as that of last year. The rain of Wednesday materially interfered with the programme and attendance. Financially, the receipts and expenditures are about equal. In some respects the management was wise and in others otherwise. A large number came on Thursday and Friday to see the advertised horses exhibit their speed, and they were not gratified. Another omission was the failing to procure an enclosure for the proper exhibition of the fine cattle. The space of ground where such an enclosure should have been was occupied by travelling nuisances, with their monstrosities, fat women, educated hogs, and horrid organ grinding. Gangs of thieves and gamblers have hung around the crowd, but the vigilance of the police has generally been sufficient to keep them down.

Class No. [illegible], herds was called in front of the President's stand this morning. The New Melleray Association, of Dubuque County, showed [illegible]

A herd of Devons was shown by Harrington & Bros., Clinton County, consisting of the bull Waterloo, which took a first premium in No. 18, for Devons, with three cows and two heifers.

For sweepstakes, bull of any age or breed, four year old short horn [illegible], owned by A. H. and J. B. Day, of Van Buren County, Iowa, took the first premium and the sweepstakes.

The purse for the best cow was taken by Lady Perry, of the New Melleray Association.

The exhibition of these cattle was protracted until after 12.

The receipts of the fair have not been reported, but they will pay expenses.

Alabama Legislature.

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 3.—On Friday the House turned out a Democrat and a Republican to his seat. The Republican was a candidate from Jones County, and claimed the seat in that county. The Democrat was from Fayette County. The Legislature abolished Jones County, and then the Republican claimed his seat from Fayette County. The majority of the committee reported that the Democrat was elected by over 400 majority, and that his contestant was not a candidate against him at all.

The [illegible] bill is still under discussion.

Governor Smith is expected to sign [illegible]. The Electoral bill, it is thought, will receive his signature, but it is hardly probable there will be an election for Presidential electors, as there is not now time to complete a registration.

EUROPE.

Spain.

RIOTING AT BARCELONA.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Perfect order reigns in Madrid. At Barcelona the people sacked the town hall and publicly burned the statue of Queen Isabella. Count Cheste, who sought to repress the riotous proceedings, was fired on by the mob, but fled and escaped under cover of night.

Dulce has been appointed to the command of the Province of Catalonia by the Provisional Junta.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 3—Evening.

It is announced that the great powers of Europe will allow their diplomatic relations with Spain to remain in *statu quo*.

GENERAL PRIM AVERSE TO A REPUBLIC.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Gonzales and Prim are announced to be averse to a republic in Spain.

The United States European squadron are off the Spanish coast.

Great Britain.

A SPEECH FROM DISRAELI.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Disraeli has issued an address to his constituents of Buckinghamshire reciting the course pursued by the Ministry on the questions of Reform, the national finances, the relations between England and foreign nations, and the triumphant termination of the Abyssinian war. He comments at length on the reform subject, gives its history, and recounts his objections thereto. He holds that the Ministry had a right to expect that the Whigs would wait and learn the temper of the new Parliament on that question before pressing its consideration, but they saw fit to bring it before the House of Commons at the last moment. The severing of the Church and State from the establishment of the Irish Church meant and included that movement. It involved also the stirring up of additional rancor and bitterness in England. It would unsettle property and make confiscation contagious; and, worse than all, would give England over to Popery, and practically to the rule of a foreign power.

COMMERCIAL TREATY.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

It is reported that a military and commercial treaty has been concluded between France and Holland, and that Belgium is expected to join it.

MARINE.

BREST, Oct. 3.

Steamer Napoleon Third, from New York, arrived.

GLASGOW, Oct. 3.

Steamers St. Andrew and St. Patrick, from Quebec, arrived.

GLASGOW, Oct. 3.

Steamship Caledonia, from New York, arrived this morning.

France.

FUNERAL OF COUNT WALEWSKI.

PARIS, Oct. 3.

The funeral of Count Walewski occurred to-day. The French Ministers, the representatives of foreign powers, and many other officials, including some American naval officers, attended in uniform. The streets through which the cortege passed were crowded with people.

OMAHA.

Opening of Court—Closing of the State Campaign—The Pacific Railroad—Nebraska State Fair—Weather.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Oct. 3.

The State District Court, Judge Lake, opens its session here on Monday.

The Republicans and Democrats are making preparations for a grand mass meeting on October 10th, which closes the campaign before the State elections. The registry books open for final correction on Monday.

The track of the Union Pacific Railroad to-day reached Green River, 841 miles west of Omaha. Several hundred more laborers have been forwarded to the end of the track from here this week.

The Nebraska State Fair will open at Nebraska City next week.

Weather clear and warm.

NEW YORK.

Summary of Late City News.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Representatives Van Wyck, [illegible], Benton and Randall, of the sub-committee on Retrenchment, met at the Astor House, yesterday, to investigate alleged frauds in the Revenue Department. Mr. Jenckes was not present. The proceedings were conducted with closed doors in the rooms occupied by Mr. Blackley, the person who was instrumental in causing the investigation to be made. It is understood that the testimony of the witnesses examined was not of special interest. The examination will be continued to-day.

The Gamble poisoning case was resumed at Nanuet, Rockland County, yesterday. Miss Julia Wagner, the friend of Mrs. Gamble, who occasionally visited her, concluded her testimony, and was subjected to a close cross-examination. Nothing of much importance was elicited.

The trial of John Doran for the murder of Allen Hicks, at Throgg's Neck, in August, [illegible], was continued in the Oyer and Terminer court at White Plains yesterday. The case for both the prosecution and defence closed, and Mr. McKeon then commenced an elaborate speech upon the subject for the defence, which was continued until the night had far advanced.

A horse disease has become epidemic in Suffolk County and the western end of Long Island. Several valuable animals have died of it lately.

Yesterday a hotel keeper named Anton Schmitz was arrested, charged by a boarder named Koch with robbing him of $1,200 in bonds and $[illegible] in gold. The money had been entrusted to Schmitz for safe-keeping, but he failed to account for it, alleging that his safe had been opened, which on investigation proved untrue.

The jury in the case of Doran, charged with murdering [illegible] Hicks in Westchester, rendered a verdict of not guilty. He was immediately arrested on a charge of assault with intent to kill, but several persons volunteered bail, which was accepted. Martin, his alleged accomplice, was then released, and they returned to their headquarters at Fort Schuyler, being soldiers belonging to the garrison there.

Colonel Pierson, President of the Brooklyn Horse Railway, was arrested to-day on a charge of employing disabled horses on his cars.

Deaths for the week, 483.

A large number of clergymen and laymen have arrived here to take part in the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church next week.

It was reported on Wall street to-day that the opposition steamship line of California has been withdrawn, but there is no confirmation of the report.

An Assembly Convention of Republicans in Brooklyn, balloted all last night for a candidate, adjourned to breakfast this morning, and will probably ballot all night to-night.

The case of one Mary Hill against Mrs. General [illegible], for assault, was postponed. It will probably be hushed up, as some scandalous developments are expected.

A lottery policy dealer was held for trial to-day on a charge of non-payment of revenue tax. Two others were discharged.

One of the greatest musical excitements ever known here is the opening of the Theatre Francais, under the direction of Mr. Grau. Fabulous prices are paid for seats. Speculators have succeeded in the old game, and ten dollars is the regular price for good seats for Monday night.

LOUISIANA.

Flood at New Orleans—Suicides—Political.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 3.—A storm of wind and rain commenced [illegible] Thursday night and has raged ever since with but short intervals, and shows no sign of cessation. The continuous east winds have backed the water of Lake Pontchartrain through the canal swamps until the whole rear of the city is inundated with an unbroken sheet of water from Claiborne street to the lake. The water is pouring over the banks of the canals and is still rising. The Pontchartrain Railroad and several street railroads have been obliged to stop running, the tracks being overflowed. The rains have been heavy and general throughout the state for the past week.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 3.—The wind is very high this evening and increasing. There are three steamers between here and Galveston overdue. Several New York steamers are due, and there are serious apprehensions for their safety.

The telegraph operator at Fort Pike is supposed to have been drowned. The water in the rear of the city is still rising. People are deserting their houses in that part of the city and coming towards the river.

Edward Ware, General Ticket Agent of the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern Railroad, attempted to commit suicide this morning by shooting himself in the head. The wound is serious.

A man named McGowan committed suicide in the cemetery yesterday.

The Democratic State Convention adjourned last evening, having filled the electoral ticket. Eligible men were nominated for Congressional candidates in four districts. No nomination has yet been made in the Fifth District.

ST. LOUIS.

Generals Grant and Sherman—City Politics—The Coming State Fair.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 3.—It is understood that General Grant's visit to St. Louis is to confer with General Sherman in regard to his annual report. He will leave the city on Monday next.

All the candidates on the Democratic Conservative ticket, nominated on Thursday, have resigned, and the delegates to the Nominating Convention have been called to meet again next Monday to make a new ticket.

The city is filling up with visitors to the fair, which will open on Monday. All the different departments are overrun, and the stock will [illegible] number more than two to one the entries at any previous fair. The attendance is expected to be unprecedented in the history of fairs.

General Grant was serenaded at the house of General Sherman last night. He thanked the party for the compliment, but declined to make a speech.

The number of registered voters in this city foots up to nearly [illegible]. There are about [illegible] names on the rejected list.

Probable Suicide.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLINTON, Iowa, Oct. 3.

Last Monday night, S. M. Jackson, of Morrison, Ill., late Vice President of the Iowa State Insurance Company, located at this place, disappeared in a manner calculated to lead to the belief of his suicide. He left his family on Monday morning, and came here in the evening. He was with some friends until 9 o'clock. From that hour all traces of him have disappeared. A letter received on Tuesday by his wife announced his intention to commit suicide.

Pacific Coast Items.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3.—The farewell benefit of Parepa Rosa, last night, was a grand ovation. The metropolitan was crowded to overflowing, closing a brilliant and successful opera season. Madame starts overland for New York the middle of October.

Late Arizona advices state that owing to a withdrawal of a portion of the military forces from Southern Arizona, whose time have expired, the Indians are daily becoming more bold and successful. Within a few months thirty persons have been killed and $[illegible] worth of property destroyed by the savages in Pima County alone. Governor McCormick has issued a proclamation calling out the county militia, to serve six months unless sooner discharged.

One of the most destructive rain storms ever known in Arizona commenced September 7. It lasted three days, completely flooding the country. Many villages in Pima and Maricopa Counties on the Gila River, were entirely destroyed. Large quantities of grain were swept away. Hooper & Co.'s large flouring mills, in the Pima villages, were destroyed. A number of cattle belonging to the government contractors were drowned by the flood. Governor McCormick and party, while en route to Prescott, were caught in the storm and compelled to swim their animals to reach a place of safety.

Telegrams from the interior report considerable damage to the crops by rain during the past.

The ship Broughton, from Glasgow, reports experiencing heavy storms of [illegible] on September [illegible].

ARKANSAS.

Attempted Assassination of Republicans by the Cowardly Ku-Klux.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 3.—The *Democrat* has a telegram from Little Rock, Ark., which says E. G. Upham, a member of the Legislature, and J. A. Butler, President of the Board of Registration, were assaulted by the Ku-Klux in Woodruff County, from the brush, while travelling through the country. Upham was badly wounded in the breast, and [illegible] slightly. This makes four members of the Legislature and two Registrars assaulted by the Ku-Klux within six weeks, two of whom were killed.

A special from Little Rock, Arkansas, to the *Republican*, says the Registrars who were appointed for Bradley County, where the vote would almost unanimously be Democratic, returned, yesterday, having refused to commence the registering of votes in that county.

The post offices and mail routes have been discontinued in many counties, so as to have the effect to stop the circulation of Democratic papers, and the people are consequently almost without mail facilities.

Buckle on the Character and Position of Spain.

In the present posture of affairs in Spain, we believe that most of our readers will be interested in the extract from Buckle's "History of Civilization," which we print below. It forms the concluding portion of his remarkable chapter on the "History of the Spanish Intellect from the Fifth to the middle of the Nineteenth Century:"

"The reader will now be able to understand the real nature of Spanish civilization. He will see how, under the high-sounding names of loyalty and religion, lurk the deadly vices which those names have always concealed, but which it is the business of the historian to drag to light and expose. A blind spirit of reverence, taking the form of an unworthy and ignominious submission to the Crown and Church, is the capital and essential vice of the Spanish people. It is their sole national vice, and it has sufficed to ruin them. From it all nations have grievously suffered, and many suffer still. But nowhere in Europe has this principle been so long supreme as in Spain. Therefore, nowhere else in Europe are the consequences so manifest and so fatal. The idea of liberty is extinct, if indeed, in the true sense of the word, it ever can be said to have existed. Outbreaks, no doubt, there have been and will be; but they are outbreaks of lawlessness, rather than of liberty. In the most civilized countries the tendency always is to obey even unjust laws, but while obeying them to insist on their repeal. This is because we perceive that it is better to remove grievances than to resist them. We submit to the particular hardship, but we assail the system from which the hardship flows. For a nation to take this view requires a certain reach of mind, which, in the darker periods of European history, was unattainable. Hence we find that, in the middle ages, though tumults were incessant, rebellions were rare. But since the sixteenth century local insurrections, provoked by immediate injustice, are diminishing, and are being superseded by revolutions, which strike at once at the source from whence injustice proceeds. There can be no doubt that this change is beneficial; partly because it is always good to rise from effects to causes, and partly because revolutions, being less frequent than insurrections, the peace of society would be more rarely disturbed if men confined themselves entirely to the larger remedy. At the same time, insurrections are generally wrong; revolutions are always right. An insurrection is too often the mad and passionate effort of ignorant persons, who are impatient under some immediate injury, and who stop to investigate its remote and general causes. But a revolution, when it is the work of the nation itself, is a splendid and imposing spectacle, because to the moral quality of indignation produced by the presence of evil, it adds the intellectual qualities of foresight and combination; and, uniting in the same act some of the highest properties of our nature, it achieves a double purpose, not only punishing the oppressor, but also relieving the oppressed.

"In Spain, however, there never has been a revolution, properly so called; there never has even been one grand national rebellion. The people, though often lawless, are never free. Among them we find still preserved that peculiar taint of barbarism which makes men prefer occasional disobedience to systematic liberty. Certain feelings there are of our common nature which even their slavish loyalty cannot eradicate, which from time to time urge them to resist injustice. Such effects are happily the inalienable lot of humanity, which we cannot forfeit if we would, and which are too often the last resource against the extravagancies of tyranny. And this is all that Spain now possesses. The Spaniards, therefore, resist, not because they are Spaniards, but because they are men. Still, even while they resist they revere. While they will rise up against the vexatious impost, they crouch before the system of which the impost is the smallest evil. They smite the tax-gatherer, but fall prostrate at the feet of the contemptible Prince for whom the tax-gatherer plies his craft. They will even revile the troublesome and importunate monk, or sometimes they will scoff at the cloak and arrogant priest; while such is their infatuation that they would risk their lives in defence of that cruel Church which has inflicted on them hideous calamities, but to which they still cling as if it were the dearest object of their affections.

"Connected with these habits of mind, and in sooth, forming part of them, we find a reverence for antiquity, and an inordinate tenacity of old opinions, old beliefs, and old habits, which remind us of those tropical civilizations which formerly flourished. Such prejudices were once universal even in Europe; but they began to die out in the sixteenth century, and are now, comparatively speaking, [illegible], except in Spain, where they were always welcomed. In that country they retain their original force, and produce their natural results. By encouraging the notion that all the truths most important to know are already known, they repress those aspirations, and dull that generous confidence in the future, without which nothing really great can we achieve. A people who regard the past with too wistful an eye, will never bestir themselves to help the onward progress; they will hardly believe that progress is possible. To them, antiquity is synonymous with wisdom, and every improvement is a dangerous innovation. In this state Europe lingered for many centuries; in this state Spain still lingers. Hence the Spaniards are remarkable for an inertness, a want of buoyancy, and an absence of hope, which, in our busy and enterprising age, isolate them from the rest of the civilized world. Believing that little can be done, they are in no hurry to do it. Believing that the knowledge they have inherited is far greater than any they can obtain, they wish to preserve their intellectual possessions whole and unimpaired; inasmuch as the least alteration in them might lessen their value. Content with what has already been bequeathed, they are excluded from the great European movement, which, first clearly perceptible in the sixteenth century, has ever since been steadily advancing, unsettling old opinions, destroying old follies, reforming and improving on every side, influencing even such barbarous countries as Russia and Turkey, but leaving Spain unscathed. While the human intellect has been making the most prodigious and unheard of strides, while discoveries from every quarter are pressing upon us, and coming in such rapid and bewildering succession that the strongest sight, dazzled by the glare of their splendor, is unable to contemplate them as a whole; while other discoveries still more important, and still more remote from ordinary experience, are manifestly approaching, and may be seen looming in the distance, whence they are now obscurely working on the advanced thinkers who are nearest to them, filling their minds with those ill-defined, restless, and almost uneasy feelings, which are the invariable harbingers of future triumphs, while the veil is being rudely torn, and nature, violated at all points, is forced to disclose her secrets, and reveal her structure, her economy, and her laws to the indomitable energy of man; while Europe is ringing with the noise of intellectual achievements, with which even despotic governments affect to sympathize, in order that they may divert them from their natural course, and use them as new instruments whereby to oppress still more the liberties of the people; while amidst this general din and excitement, the public mind, swayed to and fro, is tossed and agitated, Spain sleeps on, untroubled, unheeded, impassive, receiving no impressions from the rest of the world and making no impression upon it. There she lies, at the further extremity of the continent, a huge and torpid mass, the sole representative now remaining of the feelings and knowledge of the Middle Ages. And, what is the worst symptom of all, she is satisfied with her own condition. Though she is the most backward country in Europe she believes herself to be the foremost. She is proud of everything of which she ought to be ashamed. She is proud of the antiquity of her opinions; proud of her orthodoxy; proud of the strength of her faith; proud of her immeasurable and childish credulity; proud of her unwillingness to amend either her creed or her customs; proud of her hatred of heretics, and proud of the unslaying vigilance with which she has baffled their efforts to obtain a full and legal establishment on her soil.

"All these things conspiring together produce, in the aggregate, that melancholy exhibition to which we give the collective name of Spain. The history of that single word is the history of nearly every vicissitude of which the human species is capable. It comprises the extremes of strength and weakness, of unbounded wealth and of abject poverty. It is the history of the mixing of different races, languages and bloods. It includes almost every political combination which the wit of man can devise; laws infinite in variety as well as in number; constitutions of all kinds, from the most stringent to the most liberal. Democracy, monarchy, government by priests, government by municipalities, government by nobles, government by foreigners, have been tried, and tried in vain. Material appliances have been lavishly used; arts, inventions and machines introduced from abroad; manufactures set up, communications opened, roads made, canals dug, mines worked, harbors formed. In a word, there has been every sort of alteration except alterations of opinion; there has been every possible change except changes in knowledge. And the result is, that in spite of the efforts of successive governments, in spite of the influence of foreign customs, and in spite of those physical ameliorations which just touch the surface of society, but are unable to penetrate beneath, there are no signs of national progress; the priests are rather gaining ground than losing it; the slightest attack on the church rouses the people; while even the dissoluteness of the clergy, and the odious vices which, in the present century, have stained the throne, can do naught to loosen either the superstition or the loyalty which the accumulated force of many centuries has graven on the minds and eaten into the hearts of the Spanish nation."

Discovery of the Bones of a Supposed Mastodon.

DUBUQUE, Oct. 3.—The bones of a large animal, supposed to be a mastodon, were found to-day while excavating near this place. [illegible]

An election of members to form a constituent assembly is progressing in Spain under direction of the Provisional Junta.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 3.

In local Money affairs this has been another day of some excitement in certain quarters. There seemed to be a general loss of confidence in the checks of grain operators, and many bankers assert that they have never had so many checks presented for certification since they have been in the business. The checks of two more or three were thrown out by their bankers to-day, though it is not positive that the parties have failed.

This being the last day of business before the quarterly statement of the Banks of Banes, there was a good deal of anxiety felt by themselves as to how they would come out at the clearings to-day, and in order to be prepared for all emergencies, some were sellers of exchange at greatly reduced rates, some being sold at [illegible], and even as low as [illegible] off, though after the clearings it could not have been bought better than [illegible] off.

Aside from the tightness of Money produced by the banks in the curtailment of loans preparatory to making as favorable an exhibit on Monday as possible, Money is not stringent, and it is anticipated that things will work more smoothly and easier during the coming week. During the past three days the closing of speculative operations on 'Change, and the preparation for statement day by the banks, have made an immense increase in the clearings, as shown below, scarcely any of the great difference between the first and the last half of the week being due to any increase of legitimate trade:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Sept. 28	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 29	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 30	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 3	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
Last week	[illegible]	[illegible]

Exchange, for sales at the counter, remains unchanged, banking selling at par, and taking New York funds at $1.50 to [illegible] off, and Buffalo and Oswego bills at [illegible] off.

The following are the selling rates for Foreign Exchange in this market: [illegible]

The advance in prices of Government Securities to-day in New York, as compared with the closing rates of yesterday, add more evidence that the attempt of the bear clique to break down prices of Governments and Railway stocks by creating an artificial stringency in the Money market has been a failure. The advance in Government Securities since yesterday is an average of [illegible] on the whole list and distributed as follows: [illegible]. Below are given the closing rates for Governments in New York yesterday and to-day, compared with the market prices on the last semi-annual interest day of each issue: [illegible]

Dealers' rates for buying and selling in this market to-day were as below: [illegible]

[illegible] when it was locked up in Corn. It seems that "all is not gold that glitters."

The following was offered to-day by Charles Randolph:

RULE X.
Failure to Deliver on Contracts.

In case any property contracted for future delivery is not delivered on the day of maturity of such contract, the purchaser may, at his option, receive the property on the next business day, or settle with the seller at the average market price on the day of maturity of contract.

I propose the following amendments:

First, insert in the first line, between the words "property" and "contracted," "except grain." Then add the following:

"In case any grain contracted for future delivery is not delivered on the day of the maturity of such contract, the purchaser may at his election receive the property at seller's option during the next ten days, the seller forfeiting one-half ([illegible]) a cent per bushel per day as a penalty for his failure to deliver, or the purchaser may declare the contract annulled, or he may elect to settle with the seller at an equitable valuation for the grain on the day succeeding the day of maturity of the contract, such valuation being fixed on the following basis: The average market value of the grain on the day of settlement shall be deemed the true value, unless the seller claims that prices are suddenly inflated. In that case, the average difference, so far as it may be ascertained for the preceding thirty days, shall be deemed the true value of the grade of grain contracts to be delivered, and other grades of the same grain, and the settlement of prices shall be upon such average prices as such other grades were selling on the day of such settlement, with such ascertained difference between grades added or deducted as may be found to have been made for the preceding thirty days, and one per cent per bushel deducted from the seller as forfeit. In no case, however, shall such settlement be upon a higher rate than the next value of the grain in this market on the day of such settlement, taking the New York market by the first telegram of the day to the Board of Trade as a basis, with three cents per bushel on corn, and ten cents per bushel on other grains, added to such next value. Nor shall any such settlements be upon a higher rate than the said such grade of grains was selling for in this market on the day of such settlement. Contracts extended by the election of the purchaser for ten days, as herein provided and not then delivered, shall be subject to the same terms of settlement as those in which the purchaser elects to close on the next day after original maturity.

(Signed) CHARLES RANDOLPH.

Highwines were again nominal, the desire to purchase seeming to have passed away when the opportunity was nearly exhausted. There is little in bond, and no inquiry for it, the only quotation now being on free, which were nominal to-day at [illegible].

The Provision market was very firm but inactive, holders being very reticent in offering, while there were fewer orders than for some days past—these being generally for Salt Meats, and at lower prices than would be accepted. Mess Pork ruled firm at [illegible], with sales of [illegible] brls in job lots at that price. Shoulders were firm at [illegible]. Lard sold at [illegible] for [illegible] tcs, but was generally quoted at [illegible]. A lot of [illegible] sold at [illegible] per brl. Grease was again inactive. Tallow lower, with sales of [illegible] brls at [illegible]. Phillips' circular quotes the Cincinnati market as having been firm without essential change in prices during the week, with a better consumptive demand, the market closing quiet with some disposition to realize at current rates. Pork at [illegible]. Lard at [illegible].

There was a slightly increased demand for Flour, and the market was comparatively firm at former values. Something in the neighborhood of [illegible] brls were sold at prices ranging at [illegible] for White Winter Extras; [illegible] for Spring Extras; [illegible] for Spring Superfine, and [illegible] for Rye Flour. There was no inquiry for Red Winter Extras, and prices were purely nominal.

Wheat was a trifle more active, at lower prices, the tendency of the market being strangely still downward in the face of a better demand. The cause is, perhaps, to be found in the fact that there were several shipping orders in the market, some for Canadian account, which it was known would not be filled at previous rates, and, there being [illegible] can to his seat. The Republican was a candidate from Jones County, and claimed the seat in that county. The Democrat was from Fayette County. The Legislature abolished Jones County, and then the Republican claimed his seat from Fayette County. The majority of the committee reported that the Democrat was elected by over two majority, and that his contestant was not a candidate against him at all.

The election bill is still under discussion. Governor Smith is expected to sign the Registry bill, it is thought, will receive his signature, but it is hardly probable there will be an election for Presidential electors, as there is not now time to complete a registration.

EUROPE.

Spain.

RIOTING AT BARCELONA.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Perfect order reigns in Madrid. At Barcelona the people sacked the town hall and publicly burned the statue of Queen Isabella. Count Cheste, who sought to repress the riotous proceedings, was fired on by the mob, but fled and escaped under cover of night.

Basols has been appointed to the command of the Provinces of Catalonia by the Provisional Junta.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 3—Evening.

It is announced that the great powers of Europe will allow their diplomatic relations with Spain to remain in *statu quo*.

GENERAL PRIM AVERSE TO A REPUBLIC.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Gaulois and Prim are announced to be averse to a republic in Spain.

The United States European squadron are off the Spanish coast.

Great Britain.

A SPEECH FROM DISRAELI.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Disraeli has issued an address to his constituents of Buckinghamshire reciting the course pursued by the Ministry as the questions of Reform, the national finances, the relations between England and foreign nations, and the triumphant termination of the Abyssinian war. He comments at length on the reform subject, gives its history, and recounts his objections thereto. He holds that the Ministry had a right to expect that the Whigs would wait and learn the temper of the new Parliament on that question before pressing its consideration, but they saw fit to bring it before the House of Commons at the last moment. The severing of the Church and State from the establishment of the Irish Church meant and included that movement. It involved also the stirring up of additional rancor and bitterness in England. It would unsettle property and make confiscation contagious; and, worse than all, would give England over to Popery, and practically to the rule of a foreign power.

COMMERCIAL TREATY.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

It is reported that a military and commercial treaty has been concluded between France and Holland, and that Belgium is expected to join it.

MARINE.

BREST, Oct. 3.

Steamer Napoleon Third, from New York, arrived.

GLASGOW, Oct. 3.

Steamers St. Andrew and St. Patrick, from Quebec, arrived.

GLASGOW, Oct. 3.

Steamship Caledonia, from New York, arrived this morning.

France.

FUNERAL OF COUNT WALEWSKI.

PARIS, Oct. 3.

The funeral of Count Walewski occurred to-day. The French Ministers, the representatives of foreign powers, and many other officials, including some American naval officers, attended in uniform. The streets through which the cortege passed were crowded with people.

OMAHA.

Opening of Court—Closing of the State Campaign—The Pacific Railroad—Nebraska State Fair—Weather.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Oct. 3.

The State District Court, Judge Lake, opens its session here on Monday.

The Republicans and Democrats are making preparations for a grand mass meeting on October 10th, which closes the campaign before the State elections. The registry books open for final correction on Monday.

The track of the Union Pacific Railroad to-day reached Green River, 845 miles west of Omaha. Several hundred more laborers have been forwarded to the end of the track from here this week.

The Nebraska State Fair will open at Nebraska City next week.

Weather clear and warm.

NEW YORK.

Summary of Late City News.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Representatives Van Wyck, Halsey, Benton and Randall, of the sub-committee on Retrenchment, met at the Astor House yesterday, to investigate alleged frauds in the Revenue Department. Mr. Jenckes was not present. The proceedings were conducted with closed doors in the rooms occupied by Mr. Binckley, the person who was instrumental in causing the investigation to be made. It is understood that the testimony of the witnesses examined was not of special interest. The examination will be continued to-day.

The Gamble poisoning case was resumed at Nanuet, Rockland County, yesterday. Miss Julia Maguire, the friend of Mrs. Gamble, who occasionally visited her, concluded her testimony, and was subjected to a close cross-examination. Nothing of much importance was elicited.

The trial of John Doran for the murder of Ellen Hicks, at Throgg's Neck, in August, 1866, was continued in the Oyer and Terminer Court at White Plains yesterday. The case for both the prosecutrix and defence closed, and Mr McKeon commenced an elaborate speech upon the subject for the defence, which was continued until the night had far advanced.

A horse disease has become epidemic in Suffolk County and the western end of Long Branch. Several valuable animals have died of it lately.

Yesterday a hotel keeper named Anton Schmitz was arrested, charged by a boarder named Koch with robbing him of $1,000 in bonds and $83 in gold. The money had been entrusted to Schmitz for safe-keeping, but he failed to account for it, alleging that his safe had been opened, which on investigation proved untrue.

The jury in the case of Doran, charged with murdering Helen Hicks in Westchester, rendered a verdict of not guilty. He was immediately arrested on a charge of assault with intent to kill, but several persons volunteered bail, which was accepted. Martin, his alleged accomplice, was then released, and they returned to their headquarters at Fort Schuyler, being soldiers belonging to the garrison there.

Colonel Pierson, President of the Brooklyn Horse Railway, was arrested to-day on a charge of employing disabled horses on his cars.

Deaths for the week, 462.

A large number of clergymen and laymen have arrived here to take part in the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church next week.

It was reported on Wall street to-day that the opposition steamship line of California has been withdrawn, but there is no confirmation of the report.

An Assembly Convention of Republicans in Brooklyn balloted all last night for a candidate, adjourned to breakfast this morning, and will probably ballot all night to-night.

The case of one Mary Hill against Mrs. General Espinola, for assault, was postponed. It will probably be hushed up, as some scandalous developments are expected.

A lottery policy dealer was held for trial to-day on a charge of non payment of revenue tax. Two others were discharged.

One of the greatest musical excitements ever known here is the opening of the Theatre Francais, under the direction of Mr. Grau. Fabulous prices are paid for seats. Speculators have succeeded in the old game, and ten dollars is the regular price for good seats for Monday night.

LOUISIANA.

Flood at New Orleans—Suicides—Political.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 3.—A storm of wind and rain commenced here Thursday night and has raged ever since with but short intervals, and shows no sign of cessation. The continuous east winds have backed the water of Lake Ponchartrain through the canal swamps until the whole rear of the city is inundated with an unbroken sheet of water from Clairborne street to the lake. The water is pouring over the banks of the canals and is still rising. The Ponchartrain Railroad and several street railroads have been obliged to stop running, the tracks being overflowed. The rains have been heavy and general throughout the state for the past week.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 3.—The wind is very high this evening and increasing. There are three steamers between here and Galveston overdue. Several New York steamers are due, and there are serious apprehensions for their safety.

The telegraph operator at Fort Pike is supposed to have been drowned. The water in the rear of the city is still rising. People are deserting their houses in that part of the city and coming towards the river.

Edward Ware, General Ticket Agent of the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern Railroad, attempted to commit suicide this morning by shooting himself in the head. The wound is serious.

A man named McGowan committed suicide in the cemetery yesterday.

The Democratic State Convention adjourned last evening, having filled the electoral ticket. Eligible men were nominated for Congressional candidates in four districts. No nomination has yet been made in the Fifth District.

ST. LOUIS.

Generals Grant and Sherman—City Politics—The Coming State Fair.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 3.—It is understood that General Grant's visit to St. Louis is to confer with General Sherman in regard to his annual report. He will leave the city on Monday next.

All the candidates on the Democratic Conservative ticket, nominated on Thursday, have resigned, and the delegates to the Nominating Convention have been called to meet again next Monday to make a new ticket.

The city is filling up with visitors to the fair, which will open on Monday. All the different departments are overrun, and the stock will outnumber more than two to one the entries at any previous fair. The attendance is expected to be unprecedented in the history of fairs.

General Grant was serenaded at the house of General Sherman last night. He thanked the party for the compliment, but declined to make a speech.

The number of registered voters in this city foots up to nearly 32,000. There are about 600 names on the rejected list.

Probable Suicide.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLINTON, Iowa, Oct. 3.

Last Monday night, S. M. Jackson, of Morrison, Ill., late Vice President of the Iowa State Insurance Company, located at this place, disappeared in a manner calculated to lead to the belief of his suicide. He left his family on Monday morning, and came here in the evening. He was with some friends until 9 o'clock. From that hour all traces of him have disappeared. A letter received on Tuesday by his wife announced his intention to commit suicide.

Pacific Coast Items.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3.—The farewell benefit of Parepa Rosa, last night, was a grand ovation. The Metropolitan was crowded to overflowing. [illegible] the brilliant and successful opera season. Madame starts overland for New York the middle of October.

Late Arizona advices state that owing to a withdrawal of a portion of the military forces in Southern Arizona, whose time have expired, Indians are daily becoming more bold and successful. Within a few months thirty persons have been killed and $50,000 worth of property destroyed by the savages in Pima County alone. Governor McCormick has issued a proclamation calling out the county militia, to serve six months unless sooner discharged.

One of the most destructive rain storms ever known in Arizona commenced September 7. It lasted three days, completely flooding the country. Many villages in Pima and Maricopa Counties, on the Gila River, were entirely destroyed, the crops were swept away. Hopper & Co.'s flouring mills, in the Pima villages, were destroyed. A number of cattle belonging to emigrants were drowned by the flood. Governor McCormick and party, while *en route* to [illegible], were caught in the storm and compelled to swim their animals to reach a place of [illegible]. Telegrams from the interior report considerable [illegible]

his damage to the crops by rain during the past.

The ship Broughton, from Glasgow, [illegible] September [illegible]

ARKANSAS.

Attempted Assassination of Members by the Ku-Klux.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 3.—The Democrat has a special from Little Rock, Ark., which says [illegible] a member of the Legislature, and [illegible] President of the Board of Registration, were assaulted by the Ku-Klux in Woodruff County, in the brush, while travelling through the county. Upham was badly wounded in the [illegible] slightly. This makes four members of the Legislature and two Registrars [illegible] by the Ku-Klux within six weeks, two of whom were killed.

A special from Little Rock, Arkansas, to the Republican, says the Registrar who was appointed for Bradley County, [illegible] would almost unanimously [illegible], has returned, yesterday, having refused to continue the registering of voters in that county.

The post offices and mail routes have been discontinued in many counties, so as to [illegible] effect to stop the circulation of Democratic papers, and the people are consequently without mail facilities.

Buckle on the Character and Position of Spain.

In the present posture of affairs in Spain we believe that most of our readers will be interested in the extract from Buckle's "History of Civilization," which we print below. It forms the concluding portion of his remarkable chapter on the "History of the Spanish Intellect from the Fifth to the Middle of the Nineteenth Century:"

"The reader will now be able to understand the real nature of Spanish civilization. He will see how, under the high-sounding names of loyalty and religion, lurk the deadly vices which those names have always concealed, but which it is the business of the historian to drag to light and expose. A blind spirit of reverence, taking the form of an unworthy and ignominious submission to the Crown and the Church, is the capital and essential vice of the Spanish people. It is their sole national vice, and it has sufficed to ruin them. From it all nations have grievously suffered, and many suffer still. But nowhere has this principle been so long supreme as in Spain. Therefore, nowhere else are the consequences so manifest, and so fatal. The idea of liberty is extinct, if indeed, in the true sense of the word, it ever can be said to have existed. Outbreaks, no doubt, there have been and will be; but they are outbreaks of lawlessness, rather than of liberty. In the most civilized countries the tendency always is to obey even unjust laws, but while obeying them to insist on their repeal. This is because we perceive that it is better to remove grievances than to resist them. We submit to the particular hardship, but we assail the system from which the hardship flows. For a nation to take this view requires a certain reach of mind, which, in the darker periods of European history, was unattainable. Hence we find that, in the middle ages, though tumults were frequent, rebellions were rare. But since the sixteenth century local insurrections, provoked by immediate injustice, are diminishing, and are being superseded by revolutions, which strike at once at the source from whence the evil proceeds. There can be no doubt that the change is beneficial; partly because it is always good to rise from effects to causes, and partly because revolutions, being less frequent than insurrections, the peace of society would be more rarely disturbed if men trusted themselves entirely to the larger remedy. At the same time, insurrections are generally wrong; revolutions are always right. An insurrection is too often the mad and passionate effort of ignorant persons, who are impatient under some immediate injury, and who stop to investigate its remote and general causes. But a revolution, when it is the work of the nation itself, is a splendid and imposing spectacle, because to the moral quality of indignation produced by the presence of evil, it adds the intellectual qualities of foresight and combination; and, uniting in one act some of the highest properties of our nature, it achieves a double purpose, not only punishing the oppressor, but also relieving the oppressed.

"In Spain, however, there never has been a revolution, properly so called; there never has even been one grand national rebellion. The people, though often lawless, are never free. Among them we find still preserved that peculiar taint of barbarism which makes men prefer occasional disobedience to systematic liberty. Certain feelings there are of our common nature which even their deadly loyalty cannot eradicate, which from time to time urge them to resist injustice. Such instincts are happily the inalienable lot of humanity, which we cannot forfeit if we would, and which are too often the last resource against the extravagancies of tyranny. And this is all that Spain now possesses. The Spaniards, therefore, resist, not because they are Spaniards, but because they are men. Still, even while they resist they revere. While they will rise up against the vexatious impost, they crouch before the system of which the impost is the smallest evil. They smite the tax-gatherer, but fall prostrate at the feet of the contemptible Prince for whom the tax-gatherer plies his craft. They will even revile the troublesome and importunate monk, or sometimes they will scoff at the sleek and arrogant priest; while such is their infatuation, that they would risk their lives in defence of the cruel Church which has inflicted on them hideous calamities, but to which they still cling as if it were the dearest object of their affections.

"Connected with these habits of mind, and, in sooth, forming part of them, we find a reverence for antiquity, and an inordinate tenacity of old opinions, old beliefs, and old habits, which remind us of those tropical civilizations which formerly flourished. Such prejudices were once universal even in Europe; but they began to die out in the sixteenth century, and are now, comparatively speaking, extinct, except in Spain, where they were always welcomed. In that country they retain their original force, and produce their natural results. By encouraging the notion that all the truths most important to know are already known, they repress those aspirations, and dull that generous confidence in the future, without which nothing really great can ever be achieved. A people who regard the past with too wistful an eye, will never bestir themselves to help the onward progress; they will hardly believe that progress is possible. To them, antiquity is synonymous with wisdom, and every improvement is a dangerous innovation. In this state Europe lingered for many centuries; in this state Spain still lingers. Hence the Spaniards are remarkable for an inertness, a want of buoyancy, and an absence of hope, which, in our busy and enterprising age, isolate them from the rest of the civilized world. Believing that little can be done, they are in no hurry to do it. Believing that the knowledge they have inherited is far greater than any they can obtain, they wish to preserve their intellectual possessions whole and unimpaired; inasmuch as the least alteration in them might lessen their value. Content with what has already been bequeathed, they are excluded from the great European movement, which, first clearly perceptible in the sixteenth century, has ever since been steadily advancing, unsettling old opinions, destroying old follies, reforming and improving on every side, influencing even such barbarous countries as Russia and Turkey, but leaving Spain unscathed. While the human intellect has been making the most prodigious and unheard of strides, while discoveries from every quarter are pressing upon us and coming in such rapid and bewildering succession that the strongest sight, dazzled by the glare of their splendor, is unable to contemplate them as a whole; while other discoveries still more important, and still more remote from ordinary experience, are manifestly approaching, and may be seen looming in the distance, whence they are now obscurely working on the advanced thinkers who are nearest to them, filling their minds with those ill-defined, restless, and almost uneasy feelings, which are the invariable harbingers of future triumphs, while the vail is being rudely torn, and nature, violated at all points, is forced to disclose her secrets, and reveal her structure, her economy, and her laws to the indomitable energy of man; while Europe is ringing with the noise of intellectual achievements, with which even despotic governments affect to sympathize, in order that they may divert them from their natural course, and use them as new instruments whereby to oppress still more the liberties of the people; while amidst this general din and excitement, the public mind, swayed to and fro, is tossed and agitated, Spain sleeps on, untroubled, unheeded, impassive, receiving no impressions from the rest of the world and making no impressions upon it. There she lies, at the further extremity of the continent, a huge and torpid mass, the sole representative now remaining of the feelings and knowledge of the Middle Ages. And, what is the worst symptom of all, she is satisfied with her own condition. Though she is the most backward country in Europe she believes herself to be the foremost. She is proud of everything of which she ought to be ashamed. She is proud of the antiquity of her opinions; proud of her orthodoxy; proud of the strength of her faith; proud of her immeasurable and childish credulity; proud of her unwillingness to amend either her creed or her customs; proud of her hatred of heretics, and proud of the undying vigilance with which she has baffled their efforts to obtain a full and legal establishment on her soil.

"All these things conspiring together produce, in the aggregate, that melancholy exhibition to which we give the collective name of Spain. The history of that single word is the history of nearly every vicissitude of which the human species is capable. It comprises the extremes of strength and weakness, of unbounded wealth and of abject poverty. It is the history of the mixing of different races, languages and bloods. It includes almost every political combination which the wit of man can devise; laws infinite in variety as well as in number; constitutions of all kinds, from the most stringent to the most liberal. Democracy, monarchy, government by priests, government by municipalities, government by nobles, government by foreigners, have been tried, and tried in vain. Material appliances have been lavishly used; arts, inventions and machines introduced from abroad; manufactures set up, communications opened, roads made, canals dug, mines worked, harbors formed. In a word, there has been every sort of alteration except alterations of opinion; there has been every possible change except changes in knowledge. And the result is, that in spite of the efforts of successive governments, in spite of the influence of foreign customs, and in spite of those physical ameliorations which just touch the surface of society, but are unable to penetrate beneath, there are no signs of national progress; the priests are rather gaining ground than losing it; the slightest attack on the church rouses the people; while even the dissoluteness of the clergy, and the odious vices which, in the present century, have stained the throne, can do naught to loosen either the superstition or the loyalty which the accumulated force of many centuries has graven on the minds and eaten into the hearts of the Spanish nation."

Discovery of the Bones of a Supposed Mastodon.

[illegible], Oct. 3—The bones of a large animal, supposed to be a mastodon, were found to-day while excavating near this place. The teeth are very large, one weighing five pounds. The ribs are six feet long, hip bone is [illegible] round, [illegible] 11 inches in diameter and [illegible] long. The joints of the back bone are [illegible] round.

An election of members to form a constitutional assembly is progressing in Spain under direction of the Provisional Junta.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 3.

In local Money affairs this has been another day of some excitement in certain quarters. There seemed to be a general loss of confidence in the checks of grain operators, and many bankers assert that they have never had so many checks presented for certification since they have been in the business. The checks of two more concerns were thrown out by their bankers to-day, though it is not positive that the parties have failed.

This being the last day of business before the quarterly statement of the National Banks, there was a good deal of anxiety felt by themselves as to how they would come out at the clearings to-day, and in order to be prepared for all emergencies, some were sellers of exchange at greatly reduced rates, some being sold at $2, and even as low as $2.50 off, though after the clearings it could not have been bought better than 50c off.

Aside from the tightness of Money produced by the banks in the curtailment of loans preparatory to making as favorable an exhibit on Monday as possible, Money is not stringent, and it is anticipated that things will work more smoothly and easier during the coming week. During the past three days the closing of speculative operations on 'Change, and the preparation for statement day by the banks, have made an immense increase in the clearings, as shown below, scarcely any of the great difference between the first and the last half of the week being due to any increase of legitimate trade:

Date	Clearings	Balances
Sept. 28	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 29	3,451,891.84	157,537.69
Sept. 30	[illegible]	378,095.39
Oct. 1	4,066,834.86	494,056.10
Oct. 2	4,170,878.55	359,096.81
Oct. 3	8,881,061.56	429,575.45
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
Last week	$15,771,377.33	$1,416,090.07

Exchange, for sales at the counter, remains unchanged, banking selling at par, and taking New York funds at $1.50 to $2.00 off, and Buffalo and Oswego bills at $2.75 off.

The following are the selling rates for Foreign Exchange in this market:

For small drafts—	Gold.	Currency.
Sterling £	[illegible]	[illegible]
France	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prussian thalers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hamburg marco banco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Florins	[illegible]	[illegible]
Swedish riks daler	[illegible]	[illegible]
Danish rigs daler	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norwegian specie daler	1.15 @1.16	1.62 @1.63½

The advance in prices of Government Securities to-day in New York, as compared with the closing rates of yesterday, add more evidence that the attempt of the bear clique to break down prices of Governments and railway stocks by creating an artificial stringency in the Money market has been a failure. The advance in Government Securities since yesterday is an average of ⅜c on the whole list and distributed as follows: 1881s, [illegible]; [illegible]. Below are given the closing rates for Governments in New York yesterday and to-day, compared with the market prices on the last semi-annual interest day of each issue:

	Price then, ex coupon.	Fri.	Sat.
1881	July 1. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s of '62	May 1. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s of '64	May 1. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s of '65	May 1. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s of '65, new	July 1. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s of '67	July 1. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s of '68	July 1. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40s	Sept. 1. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Dealers' rates for buying and selling in this market to-day were as below:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new issue	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1868	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 10-40s, large	[illegible]	[illegible]
Local Stocks—		
Cook County 7s	[illegible]	
Chicago City 7s	[illegible]	

The buying rate for Gold here to-day was 139¼, and for Silver 128.

The highest and lowest quotations for Gold in New York since September 1st were 145 on September 3d, and 139⅛ on October 3d. The range to-day in New York was:

10:30 a. m.	140	11:45 a. m.	[illegible]
10:45 "	[illegible]	12:00 m.	[illegible]
11:00 "	[illegible]	12:30 p. m.	[illegible]
11:15 "	[illegible]	2:00 "	[illegible]
11:30 "	140	3:00 "	[illegible]

The following table shows all the quotations telegraphed to the West from New York at [illegible] o'clock to-day for the leading miscellaneous Stocks, as bid at the New York Stock Exchange:

Canton	[illegible]
Western U. Tel.	[illegible]
Quicksilver	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]
New York Central	[illegible]
Erie (com)	[illegible]
Hudson River	[illegible]
Phila. & Reading	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]
Michigan Southern	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]
Cleveland & Pitts	[illegible]
Chicago & N. W.	[illegible]
" (pfd)	[illegible]
Cleve. & Toledo	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]
Toledo & Wabash	[illegible]
Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi.	[illegible]
Chi. & Alton (com)	[illegible]
Ohio & Miss. cert.	[illegible]
Mil. & St. P. (com)	[illegible]
" (pfd)	[illegible]
Adams Ex.	[illegible]
M. U. Ex.	[illegible]
American Ex.	[illegible]
Wells, Fargo & Co.	[illegible]
United States	[illegible]

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The great [illegible] this afternoon was the sudden [illegible] the money market [illegible]

[illegible]

The New York Sun of October 1st [illegible]

"The railway companies are once [illegible] each other's throats on west-ward-bound [illegible]. First-class goods were contracted [illegible] through "all rail" to Cincinnati, at [illegible] the tariff rate being $1.26 per 100 lbs [illegible] all rail, at 75c, the tariff being $1 [illegible] all rail, at $1.15, the usual rate being [illegible] low rates are quoted to other [illegible]. This will be bad news for railway [illegible] but it will be very acceptable to the [illegible]

The following is a comparative statement of the earnings of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company for the month of September, 1867 and 1868:

Earnings.	1867.	1868.
Passenger	$ 346,397.66	[illegible]
Freight	1,026,385.41	1,064,185 [illegible]
Express	46,696.68	[illegible]
Mail	14,076.86	14,076.86
Miscellaneous	15,264.94	[illegible]
Total	$1,449,581.95	$1,518,4[illegible]

From the above total increase is to [illegible] a decrease of $17,[illegible] for express freights [illegible] $776 for miscellaneous freights, leaving [illegible] crease of $69,540 for September, 1868 [illegible] same month in 1867. A similar comparison [illegible] ment, embracing the four months from [illegible] shows an increase in earnings of $733,[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 3.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	1868.	1867.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass Seeds, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom Corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured Meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
D. Hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live Hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	1868.	1867.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass Seeds, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom Corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured Meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live Hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, bags	[illegible]	[illegible]

Receipts for to-morrow are [illegible] cars and [illegible] Wheat; 115 cars and [illegible] bu Corn; [illegible] 7,000 bu Oats; 35 cars Rye; and 19 cars and [illegible] bu Canada Barley. Total, 649 cars and [illegible] or 388,000 bu.

There was a full attendance on 'Change [illegible] and a fair amount of business transacted, [illegible] much of it was of the speculative order [illegible] general tendency of the Grain markets [illegible] lower prices, and all were late in opening.

The failure of two more firms in consequence of short sales on Corn last month was reported [illegible] and the embarrassment of some operators [illegible] the long side of the bargain was quoted [illegible] sequence of a moneyed house "going back" [illegible] them at the critical moment, calling in [illegible] when it was locked up in Corn. It seems that "all is not gold that glitters."

The following was offered to-day by Charles Randolph:

RULE X.

Failure to Deliver on Contracts.

In case any property contracted for future delivery is not delivered on the day of maturity of such contract, the purchaser may, at his option, receive the property on the next business day, or settle with the seller at the average market price on the day of maturity of contract.

I propose the following amendment:

First. Insert in the first line, between the words "property" and "contracted," "except grain." Then add the following:

"In case any grain contracted for future delivery is not delivered on the day of the maturity of such contract, the purchaser may at his election receive the property at seller's option during the next ten days, the seller forfeiting one-half (½) a cent per bushel per day as a penalty for his failure to deliver, or the purchaser may declare the contract annulled, or he may elect to settle with the seller at an equitable valuation for the grain on the day succeeding the day of maturity of the contract, such valuation being fixed on the following basis: The average market value of the grain on the day of settlement shall be deemed the true value, unless the seller claims that prices are suddenly inflated. In that case, the average difference, so far as it may be ascertained for the preceding thirty days, shall be deemed the true value of the grade of grain contracted to be delivered, and other grades of the same grain, and the settlement of prices shall be upon such average prices as such other grades were selling on the day of such settlement, with such ascertained difference between grades added or deducted as may be found to have been made for the preceding thirty days, and one per cent per bushel deducted from the seller as forfeit. In no case, however, shall such settlement be upon a higher rate than the next value of the grain in this market on the day of such settlement, taking the New York market by the first telegram of the day to the Board of Trade as a basis, with three cents per bushel on corn, and ten cents per bushel on other grains, added to such next value. Nor shall any such settlements be upon a higher rate than the said such grade of grains was selling for in this market on the day of such settlement, chaser for ten days, as herein provided and not then delivered, shall be subject to the same terms of settlement as those in which the purchaser elects to close on the next day after original maturity."

(Signed) CHARLES RANDOLPH.

Highwines were again nominal, the desire to purchase seeming to have passed away when the opportunity was nearly exhausted. There is little in bond, and no inquiry for it, the only quotation now being on free, which were nominal to-day at $1.30@1.32.

The Provision market was very firm but inactive, holders being very reluctant in offering, while there were fewer orders than for some days past—those few being generally for Mess Meats, and at lower prices than would be accepted. Mess Pork ruled firm at $29.50, with sales of 125 brls in job lots at that price. Shoulders were firm at 11c. Lard sold at 18¾c for 100 tcs, but was generally quoted at 19c. A lot of Hams sold at $22.50 per brl. Grease was again inactive. Tallow lower, with sales of 50 brls at 11¾c. Phillips' circular quotes the Cincinnati market as having been firm without essential change in prices during the week, with a better consumptive demand, the market closing quiet with some disposition to realize at current rates. Pork at $29.50. Lard at 19¼c.

There was a slightly increased demand for Flour, and the market was comparatively firm at former values. Something in the neighborhood of 4,785 brls were sold at prices ranging at $11.25 for White Winter Extras; $6.00@8.25 for Spring Extras; $4.50@5.75 for Spring Superfine, and $6.75 for Rye Flour. There was no inquiry for Red Winter Extras, and prices were purely nominal.

Wheat was a trifle more active, at lower prices, the tendency of the market being strangely still downward in the face of a better demand. The cause is, perhaps, to be found in the fact that there were several shipping orders in the market, some for Canadian account, which it was known would not be filled at previous rates, and, there being no other buyers, holders preferred to sell rather than keep, as the confidence in the proximate future is not very strong. The receipts of Wheat are again on the increase, and bid fair to continue voluminous for some time to come, farmers wishing to realize, and not hoping for an improvement worth waiting for, under the news of plenty in Europe. The market on the walk was fairly active; opening at $1.38, declining to $1.35, and closing firm at $1.36 for No. 2 Spring in store; on 'Change it opened more quiet at $1.36—a decline of 2c from yesterday, selling down to $1.35½, and then recovering to $1.36, ruling steady at that price during the morning hour, selling at ½c better at noon, but drooping back more quietly when the few shippers withdrew, leaving the market nominal; it closed dull at $1.36@1.36¼. We quote sales of 15,400 bu No. 1 Spring at $1.44½@1.37; 55,000 bu No. 2 Spring at [illegible]

[illegible]

Wheat quiet, weak; No. 1 spring, $1.41; No. 2 do at $1.38.

LATER.

Wheat irregular; No. 1 Spring, $1.43½; No. 2 do $1.39½; receipts, 170,000 bu [illegible] shipments, [illegible]

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 3—11:15 a. m.

Flour, 26s 6d. Red Winter wheat, 10s 7d; White, 12s 7d. Corn, 34s.

1:30—3 P. M.

Red Wheat, 10s 6d.

LATER.

The Grain markets, after the close of 'Change were dull. No. 2 spring Wheat selling up to $1.38, and closing firm at $1.35½. Corn was quiet, and prices nominal at 88½c. Nothing done in Oats. In the evening the markets were entirely neglected. Lake Freights were lifeless.

Beef Cattle were quiet and steady at about yesterday's prices. We quote at $3.50@7.75 for inferior to extra. Hogs were in moderate demand at a range of $6.00@8.25 for choice qualities.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 3.

The following are the receipts and shipments of Lumber, Shingles and Lath for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received.	Shipped.
Lumber, ft	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, pcs	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following table shows the receipts and shipments for the corresponding time last year:

	Received.	Shipped.
Lumber, ft	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, pcs	[illegible]	[illegible]

LUMBER—The market for Lumber exhibited a fair degree of animation, and the views of holders were nominally unchanged. [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

For the Week Ending October 3.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

All sales of grain reported in this market are made on the basis of summer (3) storage, unless otherwise expressed.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 3.

FLOUR—Received, [illegible]

[illegible]

LATEST MARKET NEWS.

The Foreign Markets.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, Oct. 3—Evening.

Consols, 94⅜; 5-20s, 74; Erie, 29¾; Illinois, 96¼.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 3—Evening.

Five-Twenties easier at 79⅛@79¼.

PARIS, Oct. 3—Evening.

Bourse dull. Rentes, 69f. 80c.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 3—11:15 a. m.

Flour, 26s 6d. Red wheat, 10s 1d. White wheat, 12s 7d. Corn, 34s.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 3—Evening.

Red wheat, 10s 4d. Lard, 71s. Beef unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 3.

Cotton buoyant; sales, 20,000 bales; middling uplands, 10¼d; Orleans, 11d; some business to arrive, [illegible] middling uplands. [illegible] Tallow, 45s 9d. Turpentine, 28s 6d.

HAVRE, Oct. 3.

Market firmer and higher; tres ordinaire, 132f per cwt.

HAVRE, Oct. 3—Evening.

Cotton closed active at a further advance; tres ordinaire, 132f.

ANTWERP, Oct. 3—Evening.

Petroleum closed firm at 49½f for standard white.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—[illegible]

New York Breadstuffs Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—[illegible]

New York Grocery Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.

COFFEE—Steady; Rio, [illegible] in gold. SUGAR—Drooping; fair to prime grocery, [illegible]

New York Livestock Market.

[illegible]

Ocean Freights.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—[illegible]

BALTIMORE, Oct. 3.—[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED ... Oct. 3.

[illegible]

CLEARED ... Oct. 3.

[illegible]

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[illegible]

Port of Buffalo.

[illegible]

Marine News.

[illegible]

Katalysine Water.

GETTYSBURG
KATALYSINE WATER.

Its Wonderful Cures and Curative Powers.

THE GETTYSBURG SPRING COMPANY

[illegible]

For sale by J. H. REED & CO. and Druggists generally.

General Notices.

U. S. PATENT OFFICE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. [illegible]

On the petition of ARNTON SMITH, of Girard, [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Acting Commissioner of Patents.

NOTICE—A MEETING OF THE stockholders of the
EQUITABLE MINING COMPANY
Will be held at the office of F. S. Wilson, No. 44 South Clark-st., on MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. By order of the President. F. JONES.

Schools.

MISS OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School
For Young Ladies, [illegible]

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH
FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL
For Young Ladies, [illegible]

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
[illegible]

Papier Machie.

THE AMERICAN
PAPIER MACHE
MANUFACTURING CO.
Water Pails, Fire and Ship Buckets, Toilet and State Room Sets, Spittoons, Milk Pans, etc.
[illegible]
AN END TO RUSTING, SHRINKING, BREAKING, WATER SOAKING AND ODOR RETAINING.
AN IMMENSE SAVING EFFECTED.
BEAUTY OF FINISH, COMBINED WITH LIGHTNESS AND DURABILITY.
[illegible]
AMERICAN PAPIER MACHE CO.,
No. 11 Platt-st., N. Y. City.

Malt.

WYETH & VANDERVOORT
MALTING CO.,
[illegible]

Stencils.

$10 a Day Made by Any One
With my Patent STENCIL TOOLS. [illegible]
A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vermont.

Ocean Steamers.

CUNARD LINE, SAILING FROM New York every [illegible]
[illegible]

Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.
COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA LINE.
FREEPORT LINE.
WISCONSIN DIVISION.
MILWAUKEE DIVISION.
[illegible]
CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.
CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS.
COLUMBUS, CHICAGO & INDIANA CENTRAL, [illegible]
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE TRAINS.
[illegible]

Medical.

WHY ENDURE
A LIVING DEATH!
[illegible]
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS
[illegible]
LIVING ADVERTISEMENTS
[illegible]
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN TONIC!
[illegible]
Exchange Pain for Ease
[illegible]
NEW MAN.
[illegible]
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS
[illegible]
CONSTITUTIONAL SPECIFIC,
[illegible]
WASTING AWAY,
[illegible]
HOOFLAND'S
German Bitters
[illegible]
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN TONIC
[illegible]
They are the Greatest and Best
BLOOD PURIFIERS
[illegible]
Weak and Delicate Children
[illegible]
THE WHOLE SUPREME COURT
OF PENNSYLVANIA
SPEAKS FOR THESE REMEDIES.
Who would Ask for More Dignified or Strong or Testimony?
HON. G. W. WOODWARD
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:
PHILADELPHIA, March [illegible]
[illegible]
GEO. W. WOODWARD.
HON. JAMES THOMPSON,
Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, April [illegible]
[illegible]
JAMES THOMPSON.
HON. JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN
Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania writes:
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. [illegible]
[illegible]
JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN.
CAUTION.
[illegible]
CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor,
Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.
PRICES.
[illegible]
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

Medical Cards.

Dr. Bigelow
Is the only Physician, as a specialist, now in Chicago, that can be entirely relied upon. GO TO HIM. He has made PRIVATE DISEASES and NERVOUS DEBILITY his study for the past [illegible] years, [illegible]
[illegible]

Private Matters.
The old DR. CLARK—the oldest and most experienced Specialist in Chicago—at the old place—Room 4 Larmon Block, (N Clark-st. and [illegible] Washington-st.)—continues to cure all Diseases and Difficulties of a Private nature—of both sexes. Special attention to Seminal Weakness. Female Pills, $1 per box, by mail. Send stamp for Circular to the Married; also, Book on Self-Abuse. Address letters "DR. CLARK, No. 4 Larmon Block, Chicago, Ill."

Private Diseases.
DR. JAMES, the celebrated Specialist, founder and for thirteen years conductor of James' Lock Hospital, New Orleans, for the last eight years of Chicago, cures all "Private Diseases" of both sexes, without mercury or any injurious drugs. [illegible]

Dr. Townsend.
[illegible]

Your Destiny
[illegible]

The Means of Protecting
[illegible]

Special Notices.

"How Chilly the Evenings in October!"
[illegible]

Ocean Steamers.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
NEW ARRANGEMENT.
Sailing from New York on the
5th and 20th Every Month.
[illegible]

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
INMAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS, SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY, AND ALTERNATE TUESDAYS.
[illegible]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
[illegible]

LONDON AND NEW YORK
STEAMSHIP LINE.
[illegible]

Government Supply.

HEADQUARTERS SIOUX INDIAN DISTRICT, [illegible]
[illegible]

Machinery.

ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT
OF THE
Novelty Iron Works,
[illegible] Liberty-st., cor. Broadway,
NEW YORK
[illegible]

Government Sale.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.
[illegible]

Proposals.

COOK COUNTY
DRAINAGE COMMISSIONERS.
[illegible]

Scales.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES,
OF ALL SIZES.
[illegible]

Medical.

A TALK ABOUT TONICS.

The Philosophy of Common Sense.

More than a quarter of a century ago, Majendie, the great French physiologist and chemist, declared that up to that time the practice of medicine had been, for the most part, mere guess work. According to that fearless, outspoken philosopher, the medical profession had been groping after the truth for two thousand years and had not yet found it. He had been more successful, he said, in treating disease with colored water, labelled with the names of the violent depleting medicines used by the Faculty as specifics, than when he administered the medicines themselves. In the Hotel Dieu, the great hospital of Paris, he treated a certain number of patients with salivants, aperients, emetics, powerful cathartics, &c., in conformity with the rules laid down by the leading medical authorities. From the same number of patients, afflicted with the like complaints, he withheld all those so-called remedies. The result was that the percentage of deaths among the invalids who were physicked *secundum artem* was much larger than among those who were left almost entirely to Nature. This fact he has placed on record in one of his admirable lectures, and the inference he draws from it is, that what is called regular treatment by the graduates of the profession, is not based upon sound principles, but, to a great extent, experimental and empirical.

The faculty at first stood aghast at this bold innovation on their time-honored system of dealing with the disorders of mankind. But demonstration proved too strong for bigotry and prejudice, and many of the most distinguished physicians of the day took sides with the strong-minded and observant man of science. From that hour to this common sense has been continually gaining ground in the ranks of the profession, and a great and salutary revolution has been effected in the management of all human diseases.

[illegible]

PRUDENTIAL MEDICATION.

[illegible]

THE FALL OF THE YEAR

[illegible]

SPORTING.

The Great Race between Bashaw, Kirkwood and Rockey.

Trotting in Minnesota—The Best Time Ever Made in the State.

Proposed Modification in the American Game of Billiards.

Base Ball and Cricket.

THE TURF.

The remarkable feat accomplished by Bashaw, Jr., at Clinton, Iowa, on Saturday last, was the main theme of discussion throughout sporting circles yesterday in this city. For a horse to trot a mile in two minutes and twenty-one seconds is in itself a great achievement, but to make that time over a half-mile track, and the footing by no means in the best condition, is an event rarely paralleled in the history of the turf. The result of the race at Clinton has created here considerable surprise and no little gratification, for, although Bashaw has always been a favorite and has won the confidence of all lovers of the turf, his most sanguine backers scarcely expected such things of the chestnut stallion. Even among the friends of his powerful rival, Rockey, it is conceded that Bashaw's feat is an immense one, and in all quarters there is a feeling of honest pride at this brilliant record of a Chicago horse. It was reported in sporting circles yesterday that Mr. Fawcett, a day or two before the race at Clinton, authorized George Maynard, his Eastern agent, to challenge any stallion on the continent to a race with Bashaw, Jr., for from $5 to $10,000 a side, the trial to take place at any time and place agreed upon by the interested parties. If this be true, it is altogether probable that a match may be made with either George Wilkes or Fearnaught, both of whom have hitherto held the front rank as trotting stallions. Bashaw, Jr., Rockey and Kirkwood left Clinton, yesterday, and were shipped by boat to Dubuque, where they enter for a race on Wednesday or Thursday next. The movement of the trotters thence are not yet fully decided. Negotiations are pending for their appearance at Rockford, and also at Toledo—the meeting at the latter place beginning on the 14th of October. The horses have been having lively work of late, and a brief interval of rest, until the Dexter Park meeting, would not be amiss.

THE CLINTON RACE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLINTON, Iowa, Oct. 3.

To-day has witnessed the greatest trotting race that ever occurred west of the Mississippi River; and it may fairly be set down as one of the great turf achievements of the age. The Chicago stallion Bashaw, Jr., has "won his spurs" this day, and deserves to rank as one of the great horses of America—the greatest stallion now on the trotting turf. He has performed what, probably, no other horse, barring Dexter, now living, is capable of doing. Being an Iowa horse by birth, we of Clinton, who have to-day witnessed the great achievement, are justly proud of him, and shall claim a share of the honor he has showered so liberally upon us and Chicago.

THE DAY AND CROWD.

The day was somewhat chilly, and, owing to the monotony of the forenoon's performance, there was not a very large attendance; and those present did not look for a great display of speed. At 2 o'clock the horses entered for the citizens' purse of $[illegible], were called up, and there promptly appeared Bashaw, Sam Kirkwood and Jim Rockey. They all seemed in good condition, and in the preliminary exercises were much admired. As has been mentioned in my despatches, the track is only half a mile, and therefore no remarkable speed was looked for.

THE RACE.

First Heat—Rockey drew the pole and Bashaw took the outside position. In scoring for a send-off Kirkwood was very rank, and it was with great difficulty his driver could get him down to work. Finally, after several ineffectual attempts, a send-off was effected, and the horses went up the stretch in good order. The chestnut stallion soon began to cut out the work for his competitors, going away from Rockey first, and then he shook Kirkwood off, too, though the latter made desperate efforts to collar him. Bashaw, without a skip or break, won the first heat in 2:2[illegible], Kirkwood second and Rockey a good third.

Second Heat—There had been some slight betting made previous to the first heat, with odds of 100 to 80 on Bashaw against Rockey, but now there were no takers on the field against him. The bay gelding, it was evident, was not "at himself" to-day, and notwithstanding the gallant work of Kirkwood, he had no friends on the ground who placed sufficient confidence in his abilities to back him against his brother. The word was given at the first attempt at a send-off, and Bashaw at once went to the front, where he remained during the performance of the entire distance. The powerful animal, with his long, steady stride, his muscles working with the strength and regularity of machinery, every movement the perfection of grace, going with the speed of the wind, came home in the remarkable time—2:21! Nor were Rockey and Kirkwood unworthy competitors with the King of the Western turf. Fleet of foot, quick and powerful in movement, contending with the instinct of their nature against each other, they pressed closely upon their leader. Rockey's time was not taken, but it could not have been under 2:21. And Kirkwood, immediately following, came under the wire in about 2:24¾. When the time of Bashaw was announced, the spectators were incredulous, but three chronometers attested to its correctness. This remarkable time, over a heavy track, in some parts full of ridges caused by the rain, was received with tremendous shouts of applause, particularly when it was claimed as the fastest ever made in the West.

Third Heat—The third heat was won by Bashaw with great ease in 2:23½; Kirkwood second, who was awarded the second money. The following is

THE SUMMARY.

IOWA STATE FAIR GROUNDS, CLINTON, Iowa, Saturday, October 3, 1868—Trotting for a premium of $[illegible]—$[illegible] to the second horse, mile heats, three in five, to harness:

A. F. Fawcett's ch. s. Bashaw	1	1	1
S. Compton's br. s. Sam Kirkwood	2	2	2
J. Rockey's b. g. Jim Rockey	3	3	3

Time—2:21; 2:21; 2:23½.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLINTON, Iowa, Oct. 4.

A few details of the great race here yesterday between Bashaw, Jr., Jim Rockey and Kirkwood may be of interest. Bashaw and Kirkwood were entered for the premium for the best and fastest trotting stallion; but an arrangement was made with the owners of these horses and Rockey by which the gelding was to compete with them in the time of making the race. In the first heat there was nothing of particular interest, either as to the time or the special movement of any of the horses, and it was not until the judges gave the time of Bashaw on the close of the second heat that the people learned that the day and track would be made memorable by the speed of the gallant horse. The result of the first heat was, to give Bashaw the pole. The bell tapped to go on the second attempt, Bashaw in advance, Kirkwood next, and Rockey on the outside, behind the others. Bashaw's long-reaching strides, measuring by yards the distance of each step, told that he was leading the others at a tremendous speed. With firm hand his driver kept him steady to the work, and he passed under the wire at the end of the first half mile in 1:10, but on he went, trotting fair and square until about the middle of the third quarter, and where there is a considerable rise in the track, he was thrown from his footing, but almost before the spectators could say, "there, he is broke!" the noble horse regained his step without loss. Faster and faster he seemed to move, and when he reached the home-stretch his speed was wonderful. As he passed under the wire the bell tapped, the judges examined their watches and announced the time of the horse to be 2:21. It seemed incredible, and bets were offered in the crowd that the judges were wrong; but the time was taken by three watches, and they agreed with each other to a quarter of a second. As between Rockey and Kirkwood, the contest was close and exciting, both horses seeming to fly along the ground, and each determined to win. Both occasionally broke up, but apparently without losing ground. But the advantage was with Rockey, and he came home with a speed rivalling that of the leading horse, and but little in advance of Kirkwood.

Many on the ground claimed that the time of Rockey was equal to Bashaw's, considering the latter had the start by more than a length, and was on the inside, while Rockey was on the outside, and he came home only three or four lengths behind. It cannot be known what time he did make, as it was not taken; but the speed of the horse and his actions in the heat were satisfactory to his backers. The length of the track is a question to consider in determining the distance travelled by the horse. The track is about thirty feet wide, and measuring twice around in the middle is four feet over the mile. If Bashaw kept close up to the inside he lacked about five rods of making the mile. His driver, however, says that he was in the centre, and at the turns kept to the outside to prevent the springing of the wheels of his light sulky while making the short curves. The statement is substantiated by the drivers of the other horses. On the other hand, William Vosburg, the superintendent of the track, avers that Bashaw went inside of the centre, and his statement is substantiated by a personal inspection of the track by your correspondent, as the best footing upon which an experienced driver would guide his horse is found uniformly five feet from the pole. This would give the distance travelled by Bashaw about 306 rods, or four rods less than a mile. As Rockey had the outside of the track, which is about as much over a mile as Bashaw's distance was under, and as he came in only about two lengths further behind than he started, his time may be considered fully as good as that of the winning horse. Bashaw's driver weighs 160 pounds, and the sulky 60.

Bashaw, Rockey, Warsaw and [illegible] went on the boat this afternoon to Dubuque. Kirkwood has gone to Rock Island.

TROTTING AT MINNEAPOLIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 3.

The sporting men of Minneapolis are jubilant to-night. The best time ever made by a trotting horse in Minnesota was scored at the Minneapolis Driving Park to-day. The association having offered a purse of $[illegible], Captain Henry, of Rochester, named Star of the West, and Mace Eastice, of this city, entered his trotter Mack. There was an unusually large assemblage present to witness the contest, both horses being great favorites in this part of the country, and the excitement ran high. Owing to the presence of a large number of sporting men from the adjoining cities, betting was largely indulged in, and a considerable amount of money changed hands. Mack was slightly the favorite in the pools, and came fully up to the expectation of his backers, by winning the race in three straight heats, the last being accomplished in two minutes and thirty-two seconds.

BILLIARDS.

Pierre Carme, the celebrated billiardist, has, as might be expected of a professional whose play has reached such a proficiency and skill, some peculiar notions about the game as it should be, which, to say the least, have the merit of being novel and unique. While entertaining a decided preference for the French game, with its three balls and carom table, he can see how the American game, with some important modifications, may be retained without placing a check upon the progress of billiards in this country. If the four balls are used, the disparity in counts should be done away with, and a carom score the same, whether made upon the white and red or the two reds. A good argument in support of this idea is the fact that, under the present arrangement, the most skilful player and the one making the greatest number of shots, may lose the game simply because of the color of the object balls. The color should be retained, of course, for the sake of ready discrimination, but at the same exercise of skill accomplish the same result. Another modification of the American game, as urged by Carme, is that the white balls should be always spotted after having been pocketed, as in the French game, for, it is argued, the accident of a cue-ball going to pocket after a successful shot not only forfeits the count and adds to the opposite score, but often imperils the game by leaving the remaining balls in position; and, furthermore, if a four-ball game is being played, then consistency demands that four balls should be upon the table at all times. The fairness of these proposed improvements is perfectly apparent, and that such, or similar modifications will soon be made, there can be little doubt. Not only has the American Billiard Congress declared against the push shot, but there is a manifest tendency among professionals and amateurs to dispense with that element of the game which enables the scoring of 1,500 points within an hour, and which strips the contest of that excitable uncertainty so enjoyable in any test of skill, speed, or endurance. With the above modifications, and the push-shot barred, of course, Carme throws down the gauntlet to all comers to play either the four-ball or the French game for $[illegible] or upwards a side, and it will be strange if an opportunity is not presented ere long, especially in view of the fact that Rudolphe, the Spaniard, who has created such a furore in New York, is expected in Chicago within the present month. "When Greek meets Greek," &c.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Champion McDevitt keeps his honors meekly, and awaits with his accustomed [illegible] Foley's [illegible] Goldthwaite for the championship. The game will be played in this city on or before December 11, the time not having yet been determined upon. Accounts from Williamsburgh report Goldthwaite as doing fine playing, and nursing his abilities to the best test sense of the word. He will undoubtedly find occasion for what little nursing he can bring to bear upon the job he has undertaken.

It is understood that Vermeulen has issued a formal challenge to [illegible] for the championship of Illinois.

A FRENCH NEWSPAPER ON BILLIARDS.

The following extract, headed "The Billiard King," is translated from the latest issue of *L'Opinion Publique*, the French newspaper of Chicago. The notions are essentially French, and serve to show the difficult and scientific basis to which the game would be brought if the originators of billiards had their way:

"For some time past, the papers have been talking a great deal about billiard playing, and there are but very few localities, however small they may be, that do not make it a point of honor to possess some kind of a champion. Billiard players are very numerous, indeed, but real artists at this noble game are scarce. Chicago, more favored than any other city on this continent, possesses without contradiction the Billiard King—our countryman, Pierre Carme, whose brilliant playing has astonished amateurs everywhere he has played, and who has positively occasioned a revolution among billiard players, by abolishing the disgraceful and distasteful pushing, of which our youngsters had made until this time such a deplorable use.

"The easy reputations that certain second-class players acquire by means of newspaper articles have naturally aroused the just susceptibility of Mr. Carme; therefore are we authorized to offer, in his name, a challenge to all the billiard players of this continent, for whatever amount they may think proper.

"Mr. Carme is justly proud of his fine talent, and till he is beaten—which has never been done yet—at a game of French carom, three balls, or at a game with four balls, push barred, and on a billiard table without pockets—the only truly scientific games, and by which one may judge of the talent and skill of the player—until then, do we say, Mr. Carme will be recognized as the only one capable and worthy of holding royally the sceptre among the crowd of champions that produce themselves every day."

BASE BALL.

OTHER CLUBS AND GAMES.

The second match between the first nines of the Dexter and Atlantic, Jr., Clubs, for the junior championship of this State, will be played to-morrow afternoon, at half-past 2 o'clock, at Ogden Park.

The Atlantic, Jr., and Alma Clubs played a game on Saturday, which resulted in a victory for the former club by a score of 27 to 18.

BOSTON, Oct. 3.—A base ball match took place between the Harvard and Lowell Clubs to-day, the former winning—27 to 26.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Owing to bad weather, the base ball game between the Cincinnatis and Eckfords was not played.

CRICKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—The international cricket match between the All-England eleven and the American twenty-two, of Philadelphia, started to-day. The Americans won the toss, and sent the eleven to the field. At two o'clock the first man appeared at the bat, and the game was continued, with several interruptions by the rain, until five o'clock, when the stumps were drawn for the day. At that time there were thirteen wickets down for fifty-five runs. The best stand made was by Cadwalader and Morgan. The former, by safe and steady play, secured fifteen, and the latter nine. Freeman's bowling was very effective. The play will be resumed on Monday morning.

CITY POLITICS.

Hon. E. A. Storrs to Speak this Evening at Library Hall.

Announcements of Tanner Meetings—Letter from Elgin.

Hon. Emory A. Storrs will address the Republicans of Chicago on this evening, October 5, at Library Hall, upon the political issues of the campaign. All necessary arrangements have been definitely made for the occasion, and there need be no apprehensions of a disappointment similar to that of last Thursday evening. Together with his well-known eloquence and gifted oratory, Mr. Storrs brings with him the added experience of a stumping tour through the Eastern States, where he achieved a reputation second to no speaker who ever visited that region. To the people of this city and vicinity no suggestions are needed as to the character of the treat in store for them on this evening, and it is only necessary to say that nothing short of an early attendance at Library Hall will secure a seat. It will be one of the grandest in-door gatherings of the campaign.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The following are announcements of the prospective meetings of various Tanner and other organizations throughout the city:

There will be a meeting this afternoon of all the officers of the Tanner Corps at the Republican Headquarters, No. 116 LaSalle street, at 5 o'clock.

There will be a regular weekly meeting of the West Side Scandinavians on this evening at the headquarters on West Erie street.

All Republicans in the Sixteenth Ward who are entitled to citizen papers are requested to meet on the corner of Wells and Indiana streets this evening.

Company D, Eighth Ward Tanners, will meet this evening at No. 373 Blue Island avenue.

Company C, Eighth Ward Tanners, will hold a meeting on to-morrow evening, at Arbeiter Hall, No. 224 Twelfth street. The ladies of the Eighth Ward will present Company C with a flag on the occasion.

Company E, Ninth Ward Tanners, will meet this evening, at half-past 7 o'clock, in their rooms, corner of West Lake and Lincoln streets.

The Second Ward Tanners will meet at their headquarters, No. 190 South Clark street, at 8 o'clock.

There will be a regular meeting of Company D, Eleventh Ward Tanners, this evening, at half-past 7 o'clock, at company headquarters.

A mass meeting of the Republican citizens of the Twelfth Ward will be held this evening, at half-past 7 o'clock, at No. 601 Milwaukee avenue, for the purpose of organizing Company F of the Third Ward Battalion.

The Republicans of the Seventh Ward are requested to meet this evening, at half-past 8 o'clock, at the headquarters of Company C, on the corner of Halsted and Depuyster streets, for the purpose of organizing a company of Carpet-Baggers.

The West Side Irish Republican Club will hold a meeting this evening at the headquarters of the Eleventh Ward Tanners, corner of Lake and Halsted streets.

THE LATE DEMONSTRATION.

The following has been received:

ELGIN, Ill., Sept. 26.

Major A. St. John Campbell, Commanding Ninth Ward Tanners:

DEAR SIR: Allow me, through you, to return the thanks of Companies A and B, Elgin Tanners, to the officers and men of your command for their courtesy and hospitality during our stay with you on the 23d inst. Hoping no act of ours caused you to regret our visit, and with the best wishes of each and every one of us for the success of the Ninth Ward Tanners, we remain, yours with respect,

GEO. F. LEWIS,
Comd'g Detachment.
GEO. W. WHITE,
Captain, Company A.
F. W. RAYMOND,
Comd'g Company B.

A BLOODY AFFRAY.

A Gang of Desperadoes Engage in a Riot—An Innocent Party Terribly Stabbed.

Bridgeport, so celebrated as a rendezvous of the hardest criminals by whom Chicago is cursed, was, early yesterday morning, for the third or fourth time within the past few weeks, the scene of a murderous affray. The result of this last bloody encounter was, it is thought, the mortal wounding of a peaceable and comparatively innocent man at the hands of a notorious outlaw. The fracas occurred about one o'clock yesterday morning, in a saloon kept by Luke Lally, facing the Bridgeport canal locks. During the latter portion of the evening, and up to the time of the occurrence, a crowd of drunken ruffians were assembled in the place, alternately drinking poisonous liquors and indulging in boisterous conduct. Among this miserable crew was a man named Cornelius Foley, alias Brown, etc., a noted rascal whose reputation here for villainy of every phase extends through almost every court of justice and every police station, jail or lock-up in the county. Between twelve and one o'clock Michael Kennedy, employed in the vicinity by the Illinois & Michigan Canal Company, entered the saloon accompanied by a friend. Both, it is said, were sober. They stepped up to the bar and called for liquor. At this juncture Brown, or Foley, as he may be called, savagely approached the couple and insultingly remarked that he could "lick h—l out of them or any other two men in the room." The challenge was entirely unprovoked, and it is surprising and commendable that Kennedy and his companion had sufficient presence of mind not to at once resent the insult. Several of Foley's friends stepped up to the counter upon the first indication of a disturbance, for which they were undoubtedly spoiling, and then commenced the riot. Half a dozen or more engaged in the melee, the two new comers seeming to be on the defensive. Foley and Kennedy finally fell to the floor in a deadly embrace, and while down, the former drew from his pocket an immense knife, which he plunged with great force into the right side of his antagonist's neck, inflicting a frightful wound and but by a miracle, it would seem, escaping the jugular vein. Then followed an almost indescribable scene of confusion. The rowdies in the saloon, partially sobered to a sense of the crime one of the number had committed, made a precipitate rush toward the door, with a view of escaping. Fortunately, Officer Thrower, of the Twenty-second Street Sub-station, was promptly on hand, and succeeded in arresting Foley, whom he took to the station, and shortly afterwards removed to the Armory, where he is now confined. The prisoner has served several terms in the Penitentiary, the jail and the Bridewell for all sorts of offences, and is considered a desperado of the most dangerous kind. He was quite recently concerned in a stabbing affray on Wells street, in which he terribly wounded his victim. Kennedy is now under surgical attention in the saloon where the affray took place, and is lying in a very critical condition.

BURGLARS.

A Systematic Raid Last Evening—Clever Capture of a Footpad.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock last evening, a concerted raid was made by burglars in the North Division on quite a number of places of business. It is supposed that the perpetrators were boys. The confectionery store of Mr. Hagerman, No. 49 North Clark street, was first visited. Three boys were there discovered industriously engaged in prying open a door and were routed. They ran into an alley and escaped. A lager beer saloon, Nos. 41 and 43 Clark street, was broken into about the same time, and all the furniture therein thrown around promiscuously, while drawers and closets were rifled of their contents. It is believed that a large amount of money and valuables were stolen. A number of billiard balls were missing. The police took charge of the premises. The old North Market Hall was also entered through a boarded window, and a lot of property carried off.

A clever capture of a burglar was effected last evening by Officer Simaroff, of the First Precinct. He was proceeding along his beat on Clark street, when he noticed an open window in the first floor of a house, No. 301. Suspecting that all was not as it should be, he looked in, and heard a commotion on the second floor. He at once comprehended the situation, and quietly waited for the marauder's appearance. A few minutes elapsed and a burly fellow essayed to make an exit, heels first, through the window. The officer pounced upon him, and took him to the Armory, where he gave the name of Pat Killian. He was recognized as an old offender.

Early last evening the hardware store of Enos Wood, No. 180 Lake street, was pillaged by burglars. Some $[illegible] worth of pistols, besides a number of edged tools, were carried off.

Wicker Park Sale.

The sale of old Farmer Lee's eighty acres at Wicker Park, to-day, excites a general interest in all who have their eyes on real estate in Chicago. The fact that there has been no speculation in that section will lead many to embrace the opportunity to attend the sale, offered by the cars that leave from the corner of Lake and [illegible] streets, at 10 o'clock.

WASHINGTON.

Young Tom Ewing Virtually Gives up Ohio.

The Diplomatic Corps and the Spanish Revolution.

Cuba, and What Will Become of It.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.

YOUNG TOM EWING ON THE SITUATION IN OHIO.

Tom Ewing, Jr., in a despatch from Columbus, O., a few days ago, to his Democratic friends in Washington, does not give a hopeful picture for that party in Ohio. He says: "The vote will be close, but I think the chances are decidedly with us." This is interpreted here as an admission that he gives up the State.

SPANISH REVOLUTION.

The progress of the revolution in Spain is watched with great interest by the members of the diplomatic corps here, and Secretary Seward. The effect it will have upon the political condition of Cuba excites considerable discussion, and the opinion is expressed in well-informed circles that the revolution will not cause any change in affairs in that island for some time, as the Captain-General is able to maintain his administration until he receives official instructions from the new government. If a civil war should arise in Spain, his position will be very critical. It is conceded that no European Government will interfere in Spanish affairs, but will recognize any *de facto* government that may be organized there. It is also understood that our government will act upon the same general principle. The Spanish Minister here is waiting for instructions, which are expected in a few days. In the meantime it is understood he is not recognized in an official capacity by the State Department since the reception of official information from our Minister to Madrid that the Spanish revolution was successful.

PURCHASE OF CUBA.

It is also believed that the present opportunity will be taken advantage of by Secretary Seward to urge upon the President the propriety of recommending to Congress, in his next annual message, the importance of purchasing Cuba from the new Spanish Government, which will doubtless be badly in want of money, and likely to look favorably upon a negotiation for the sale of the Queen of the Antilles to the United States. It is even hinted that Seward will make the offer, and the preliminaries may be arranged before Congress meets, pretty much in the same style as Alaska was purchased from Russia.

SURRATT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The counsel of Surratt deny the statement that they have assured the District Attorney that their client would appear and answer any indictment found against him. He having been discharged, they have no control over his movements, and are in no way responsible therefor.

ST. LOUIS.

Laclede Races—Close of the Fall Meeting—The Winning Horses and the Amounts Won by Them.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 4.—The fall meeting of the Laclede Association closed yesterday. The first race was a citizens' purse of one thousand dollars, mile heats, best three in five. The starters were Larkin, Malcom, Ruth and Plantagenet. The race was won by Larkin in three straight heats; Malcom second; Ruth third. Plantagenet was distanced in the first heat. Time, 1:48¼; 1:48¼; 1:48¾. The second race was a Consolation purse for beaten horses, and a half mile dash, first horse to have $[illegible]; second, $[illegible]; third, $125, and fourth, $75. The race was won by Joe Johnson; Rochester second; Nannie Lawther, third; Pat Clayburn, fourth; Starlight, Videcq, Jim Walker, Transit, Viola, and Elgin following as named. Time, [illegible]. Of the thirteen races run during the week, eleven have been won by favorites. The winners were Alta Vela, taking the sweepstakes for two-year olds, amounting to $[illegible]; Ontario, sweepstakes for three-year olds, $735; and mile heats, free for all, $500. R. E. Lee, mile heats, $150; Larkin, Saloon purse, $[illegible], and Citizens' purse, $10,000; Plantagenet, Post stake, 3 mile heats, $1,500, and Post stake 2 miles, $2,000; Little Mack, Butchers' and Drovers' purse, $[illegible]; Sundown, sweepstakes for three-year olds, $1,[illegible], and Railroad purse, $[illegible]; Gilroy, Butchers' purse, $[illegible]; Joe Johnston, consolation for beaten horse, $[illegible]. John A. Davis' stable started horses in seven races and won five. J. Coulish started eight and won five. The "Bonnie Scotland" stable started twelve and won two.

There are twenty-six Democratic uniformed clubs of this city and nearly 6,000 members.

Fred Berthold, a prominent citizen, grandson of Pierre Chouteau, one of the founders of St. Louis, died last night.

BLOOMINGTON.

Laying of the Corner-Stone of a Roman Catholic Church—New High School Building.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Oct. 4.

The corner-stone of the new Roman Catholic Church, on North Main street, in this city, was laid this afternoon with solemn ceremonies. The Right Rev. Bishop Duggan officiated. More than two thousand persons witnessed the ceremonies. The cathedral will be a splendid edifice when completed, costing fifty thousand dollars.

The Board of Education of this city have awarded the contract for the erection of a new High school building, which is to cost about thirty-five thousand dollars, and have offered proposals for a ward school house to cost not less than twenty-five thousand dollars.

ELGIN.

Daring Attempt at Robbery.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Oct. 4.

A daring, though partly unsuccessful, robbery was committed here, yesterday noon, in the ticket office, while Mr. D. N. Turner, the ticket agent, stepped out to attend the train. The thief broke open his money drawer and fled with a roll of bills amounting to about $80, leaving about the same amount of currency in the drawer. Mr. Turner was not out three minutes, and considering the publicity of the occasion and circumstances, it was a most daring act. No clue to the perpetrator.

NEW YORK.

Urban and Suburban.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The half-past three West ward train on the Erie Railway ran off the track at Hackensack Junction yesterday afternoon. The engineer, on discovering that the switch was wrong, reversed the engine so suddenly that it is supposed one of the rails was torn up, and the train thrown from the track. The locomotive ran into the station, completely demolishing the building. Four ladies were in the station at the time, of whom one had an ankle broken and another an arm, and the other two considerably bruised. No one was hurt on the train except the engineer, who was slightly bruised.

The papers have exposed the latest lottery swindle, carried on under the name of the Soldiers' Orphans' Institute, by a firm styling themselves Read & Co., 6 Clinton Hall. This firm develop no original rascality, being content to operate in the usual style.

PACIFIC.

Oregon Legislature on the Rampage—Oregon State Fair.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3.—Steamer Great Republic, for Hong Kong via Yokohama, sailed to-day with over one million dollars of treasure. Cargo valued at $400,000.

General Crooks, commanding the Department of Columbia, was formally received by both houses of the Oregon Legislature to-day in joint convention, and introduced personally to each member. A resolution censuring Senators Williams and Corbett for their acts in the United States Senate, charging them with misrepresenting the people of Oregon, and requesting them to resign, passed both houses.

The Oregon State Fair excels any previous one in every particular. Gross receipts over $7,000.

GEORGIA.

Congressional Nomination—Murder of a Colored Man.

ATLANTA, Oct. 4.—General P. M. B. Young, late cavalry officer in the Confederate army, who was elected Congressman for the unexpired term in the Fortieth Congress, was, on yesterday, unanimously nominated from the Seventh District for the Forty-first Congress.

Last week a colored man, named Walker, formerly of Savannah, left for Blakely, Southwestern Georgia, to organize a club. He was called out of the house in the night and taken to Calhoun County, where he was shot by unknown parties. The people of Atlanta have made up a subscription and sent for the body of Walker, which will be brought to Atlanta.

ITEMS.

Attempted Murder.

BUFFALO, Oct. 4.—Hugh Donnelly, a moulder, made an attempt to murder Thomas McNamara, also a moulder, in his bed, about 4 o'clock this morning. Donnelly entered his room and inflicted several dangerous wounds in McNamara's abdomen and face. It is thought that the wound in the abdomen will prove fatal. Donnelly was arrested and committed. A misunderstanding is said to have been the cause of the attempted assassination.

Brick Pomeroy Sued for Libel.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—D. O. Sullivan, editor of the *Irish People*, has commenced a suit against Brick Pomeroy, laying his damages at $25,000, for libel in stating in the *Democrat* that he had been bribed or bought to change the politics of his paper.

Railroad Connection.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 4.—The formal opening of the connecting track between the O. & M. & L. R. R. took place last night. The transfer of passengers and freight will commence regularly on Monday. This track will also connect with the new bridge in course of construction over the river.

Horrible Death of a Well Known Actor.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—George W. Jamieson, a well known actor, was run over and instantly killed at Yonkers, last evening, by an express train on the Hudson River Railroad.

Coroner's Verdict.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—The Coroner's jury in the case of Geo. Gookin, killed by the falling of the wall in the skating rink, brought in a verdict that the wall was not properly constructed or supported.

Marine.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Arrived, steamships Bremen, from Bremen 19th, via Southampton 22d ult.; City of Paris, Liverpool 22d, via Queenstown 23th.

Arrival of a Steamer.

FATHER POINT, Oct. 4.—The steamship Austrian, from Liverpool, has arrived.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA.—"Faust" and "Martha" were given on Saturday to very large houses, and in a very successful manner. This evening the week's season will commence with the favorite opera of "The Barber of Seville," which will introduce Ronconi as *Figaro*, Miss McCulloch as *Rosina*, Brignoli as *Count Almaviva*, Barili as *Doctor Bartolo*, and Antonucci as *Don Basilio*. The cast is an excellent one, and a very favorable performance may be expected.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—The bill for to-night is Brough's three act comedy, "Kind to a Fault," for the first time in America and "Paul Pry."

MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.—McVicker's Theatre is all astir with the Midsummer Night's Dream, which will be given for the first time on Monday evening, in grand style, under Mr. Jefferson's careful and critical eye. The scenery, pantomimic effects, jewels, ornamental materials, dresses, armors, banners, mouldings, and properties are all new. Mendelssohn's music to the work will be played by the orchestra, and the choruses will be under the direction of Gustavus Geary. The cast in full will be as follows: *Theseus*, Mr. F. Rock; *Egeus*, Mr. G. O. Morris; *Lysander*, Mr. J. K. Mortimer; *Demetrius*, Mr. Harry Watson; *Philostrate*, Mr. H. E. Bond; *Quince*, Mr. F. Woodhull; *Snug*, Mr. T. Stanley; *Bottom*, Mr. J. H. McVicker; *Flute*, Mr. W. Bainford; *Snout*, Mr. E. Russell; *Starveling*, Mr. A. Calder; *Hippolyta*, Miss Emma Kirk; *Hermia*, Mrs. Annie Cowell; *Helena*, Mrs. Mary Myers; *Oberon*, Miss Annie Kemp; *Titania*, Miss Fannie Stockton; *Puck, or Robin Goodfellow*, Willie Young; *Peaseblossom*, Master Brown; *First Fairy*, Miss Hallie Howe; *Cobweb*, Master Johnson; *Moth*, Master Wilson; *Mustard Seed*, Master Jones; *Pyramus*, Mr. J. H. McVicker; *Thisbe*, Mr. W. Bainford; *Wall*, Mr. E. Russell; *Moonshine*, Mr. F. Woodhull; *Lion*, Mr. T. Stanley.

Miss Stockton, the leading lady in the cast, achieved a national reputation at the Olympic Theatre in New York, when Midsummer Night's Dream was brought out there—both as singer and actress. It will be a rare treat also to see Mr. McVicker as *Nick Bottom*. Those who miss this beautiful spectacle may never have as good an opportunity again.

MRS. KEMBLE.—Mrs. Frances Anne Kemble, better known as Fanny Kemble, of whom all have heard, and many seen in time of yore, will give a series of public readings in this city soon. She will read from the Merry Wives of Windsor, King Lear, the Second Part of King Henry IV, and As You Like It. The entertainment will no doubt fill Library Hall on each occasion.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

During the three pleasure trips of the excursion steamer Mayflower yesterday, a test was taken as to the political proclivities of the passengers, such as were voters, the greater portion of whom were non-residents of this city, here upon business or pleasure. The vote was taken by Charles Brown, Esq., and resulted as follows: From 2 to 12 o'clock a. m., Grant and Colfax, 47; Seymour and Blair, 5. From 2 to 4 p. m., Grant and Colfax 22; Seymour and Blair, 2. From 4 to 6 p. m., Grant and Colfax, 34; Seymour and Blair, 4.

The New England Literary Association will hold a meeting this evening, and every alternate Monday hereafter, in the rooms of the association in the New England Church, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

H. H. Bean, foreman of Mason & Keene's machine shop, was, on Saturday evening, presented by the employés of the establishment with a handsome watch and chain. A good time followed the affair.

George Wagner, connected with the Long John Engine, lost his badge—No. 5—on Saturday evening. Any person finding the same will confer a favor by returning it.

Wood Hangings.

Licenses to dealers, and other parties, are now being issued for the cities, towns and counties in Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and the entire West, at one per cent on the population. This license money is returned in goods at the rate of one-quarter the amount of each invoice, until it is all so returned, after which the company continue to furnish the wood hangings at the same net cash schedule of prices. These goods are highly endorsed by their extended introduction throughout the East, and by the occupants of some of our finest residences on Michigan and Prairie avenues, and offices and rooms elsewhere in town where the wood hangings have been applied, all are enthusiastic in their praise. The liberal plan adopted by the Chicago Patent Wood Hangings Company, of returning all the license money paid to secure control of a town or county, in goods, is being fully appreciated, and soon the beautiful wood hangings will adorn the walls, and make pleasant the homes of residences in every part of the Western States. It is surprising that this elegant finish can be had at so little comparative cost, the effect being precisely that of walls made of the solid natural wood.

A Pugilistic Pickpocket.

About noon yesterday, a well-dressed pickpocket victimized a gentleman in a Clinton street car by going through his pockets and hauling out a plethoric wallet. His movement was perceived by several of the passengers, who at once seized him. The culprit fought savagely, butting his head against his captors and kicking and biting in his desperate endeavor to escape. He was calmed down in a few minutes, seeming to appreciate the hopelessness of his case, but when the car had arrived at Jackson street he leaped from the platform, leaving his coat in the hands of those who had arrested him. Several followed him, but failed to overtake him, and he made his escape. In the fracas the slippery fellow delivered some hard blows in the faces of his custodians, and a half-dozen or more black-eyes will serve for weeks as disagreeable reminiscences of the occurrence.

The Little Corporal.

Published at No. 6 Custom House place, Chicago, by Alfred L. Sewell, and which will appear hereafter in magazine form, claims to have a larger circulation than any other juvenile magazine in the world.

The Water Street Fire.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1, 1868.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Having witnessed the fire last night, on South Water street, I was convinced that its magnitude could be attributed to the fact that the hatchways in the buildings were open, and, although the fire originated in the basement floor, these hatches, acting like a chimney, gave vent to the flames, and they soon spread with increasing fury over the whole building.

Besides the usual dangers to which our firemen are exposed these "man-traps" present a treacherous and most horrible death, while they have given to all our large fires proportions they would not otherwise assume.

If our business houses would make it a rule to cause their hatchways to be closed while not in use the efforts of the firemen would in many cases be successful in confining the flames to the floor in which they originated.

Our Fire Department are deserving of a great deal of credit for the manner in which they succeeded in conquering the flames, after they had gained such terrible headway; and our Chief Marshal displayed, in the efficient manner in which he directed their labors, qualifications which are indispensable to the department.

F. B.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

There is good authority for stating that in this country one adult out of every six dies of consumption; indeed, so prevalent and so fatal has this disease become, that it is dreaded as the great scourge of the race; and yet, in the formative stages, all pulmonary complaints may be readily controlled by resorting promptly to Dr. Wright's Tar Syrup, which soothes and strengthens the bronchial tubes, allaying inflammation, and cleansing them and the lungs of all impurities. It is a certain remedy for coughs and colds which, when left to themselves, frequently bring on pulmonary complaints. If properly used, it is a sure and speedy cure for consumption and all kindred diseases. Try a bottle. Lord & Smith, Chicago, General Western Agents. Sold by all druggists.

During the process of teething, every mother should give her child Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, cures wind colic, and sure to regulate the bowels, gives rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

Be sure and call for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," having the *fac simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

The sale of tickets for Pawhall House Association, for which McNally & Co., 91 Dearborn street, are agents, will positively close on Wednesday, the 7th instant, at noon. All books and unsold tickets will be shipped on that day to St. Louis, preparatory to the drawing, which is to come off on the 9th.

The Purest and Sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore. It is perfectly pure and sweet. Ask for "Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil," manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., successors to Caswell, Mack & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. We have no special agents.

Dead in Half an Hour.—About thirty minutes is the limit of an ordinary perfume's life. After that time the effluvium is nauseous, but Phalon's "Flor de Mayo," the new perfume for the handkerchief, lasts forever, and, like the bouquet of the rarest wines, grows more and more delicate. Sold by all druggists.

New and beautiful Pianos for rent, at $8, $10 and $12 per month each—the money paid for rent to be deducted from the price of the instrument. Still on hand a few of Treat, Lindsley & Co.'s organs and melodeons; for sale at cost price. H. M. Higgins, 117 South Clark street.

Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan.—The only reliable remedy for those brown discolorations on the face is "Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion." Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry, 49 Bond street, New York. ☞ Sold everywhere.

Having used Stebbens' All Night Corn Salve, I find it indispensable to persons troubled with aching corns. W. ALLISTER, 133 Lake street. Druggists have it at 25 cents per box.

Boston Elastic Fabric Company.—Suspenders and elastic small wares. No. 94 Franklin, corner of Church street, New York.

Paper Hangings and Window Shades, all of the latest. Paints, Oils and Glass, at F. E. Rigby's, 98 Randolph street.

MARRIED.

BATHURST—THOMAS—In Wyanet, Ill., September 29, 1868, by Rev. E. H. Baker, Mr. S. B. Bathurst to Miss Arbelle C. Thomas, both of Bureau County, Illinois.

DIED.

HUBBARD—In this city, on the 3d instant, after a long and severe illness, John Hubbard (moulder), of Birmingham, England.

DEVINE—On Sunday, October 4th, at her home, No. 198 Wabash avenue, residence of J. B. Bliss, Esq., Sarah Devine, aged about sixty years, loved and respected by three generations of a family in which she lived twenty-eight years.

Funeral from St. Mary's Church, Monday, October 5, at 2 p. m.

BOOTH—At Oakton, Sunday morning, October 4, 1868, Orrin T. Booth, in the thirtieth year of his age. Funeral from his late residence on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock p. m. Funeral train leave for Evanston, from Chicago & Northwestern Depot, corner of Kinzie and Canal street, at 1½ p. m.

Auction Sales.

SIXTH

TRADE SALE.

WE SHALL OFFER,

AT AUCTION,

On Wednesday, October 7th, 1868,

1,200 CASES CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT OUR LARGE SALESROOM,

No. 18 South Water-st.,

Two doors from the Richmond House.

☞ Goods packed for Country Merchants.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.

BY CHILDS BROS., 21 STATE-ST.

AT AUCTION.

Dry and Woolen Goods, Hosiery, Shawls, Shirts and Drawers, Suspenders, Worsted Goods, Hoop Skirts, Piece Goods, Boots and Shoes, Fancy Notions, etc., etc.

10 Bales Sheetings.

Will sell at our salesroom on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, October 6th and 7th, at 9½ o'clock. This large sale should command the attention of the trade.

G. W. BECKFORD, Auctioneer.

BY CHILDS BROS., 21 STATE-ST.

AT AUCTION.

The Lease and Household Furniture, Carpets, Oil Paintings, &c.

Consisting of 18 rooms. Will sell at auction, on the premises, [illegible] THURSDAY, October 8th, at 9½ o'clock. Consisting of [illegible] Chairs, Oil Paintings, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Stoves, Carpets, Crockery, Mattresses, Pillows, Bedding, Lamps, &c. [illegible]

G. W. BECKFORD, Auctioneer.

Auction Sales.

W. B. LANGLEY, AUCTIONEER.

Announces with much pleasure and great satisfaction, to his friends and the general public, a large sale of

SOUTH SIDE SUBURBAN

Chicago Real Estate,

at his salesrooms on

South Clark-st., No. 176,

ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT,

The 5th of October,

commencing at 7½ o'clock p. m. The tract of land to be sold is known as Hermann's Subdivision, being the N. ½ of S. E. ¼, in Sec. 22, 38, 14, about one mile below the Junction, comprising 80 acres, and divided into 144 excellent residence lots, each lot being 25 feet front by 160 feet deep, with an alley of 16 feet. The lots front on State, Burnside and Butterfield-sts., and Wentworth, Wheelock and Stewart-avs., intersected by Seventy-fifth, Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh-sts. All the streets and avenues are 100 feet wide, by ordinance of the town of Hyde Park. The lands are mostly dry and very high, being some 20 feet above the lake, and admirably adapted for gardening purposes and suburban city residences. Trees, shrubbery, etc., adorn the greater part of the ground, and buildings and improvements are now in progress in the immediate neighborhood. State-st., and the adjoining avenues and streets, are already open on record two miles beyond this tract, and all, it is confidently expected, will be thrown open and graded within a year, after which the horse cars and dummy will pass through this property. A rare chance and opportunity is now offered to all to buy an elegant suburban home, at moderate cost; and, for speculation, any investment will double itself every six months or less, owing to the unprecedented and unparalleled growth and extension of the city south. Taxes and drainage assessments are all paid. Title perfect. Terms of sale: One-third cash; balance in 1 and 2 years, with 8 per cent interest, secured by note and deed of trust upon the land. The sale will be peremptory and without reserve. Maps and plat can be seen at our office.

W. B. LANGLEY, Auctioneer.

HIGHLAND PARK.

SPECIAL TRAIN SECURED.

DO NOT FORGET THE

Great Auction Sale

OF

ELEGANT LARGE RESIDENCE LOTS,

AND SEVERAL

Handsome New Dwellings,

ON BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED GROUNDS,

AT

HIGHLAND PARK.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO

On Thursday Morning, Oct. 8.

SALE ON THE GROUNDS.

A special train of cars, free to all who desire to attend the sale, will leave the Milwaukee Depot, corner of Kinzie and Canal-sts., at 9 o'clock on the morning of the sale. Terms easy. Sale peremptory.

By order of the

HIGHLAND PARK BUILDING COMPANY.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

LAUNDALE.

48 Handsome Lots at Laundale

AT AUCTION,

On FRIDAY, Oct. 9th, at 3 o'clock p. m., by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., at their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 & 11 Randolph-st.

Laundale is just south of Egandale
One block west of horse cars.
One block east of Vincennes-av.
Two blocks south of Woodville.
Three blocks north of Woodlawn station.
Lots 50 feet front. Perfectly dry.
Every foot ready for cultivation.
The block south and the one north both in gardens.
No encumbrance on the property.
Title perfect, with full warrantee deeds.
One-third cash, balance in 1 and 2 years.
Call and get a map.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct's.

4,000 YARDS REMNANTS

Beavers, Cloths and Cassimeres,

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7th, at 10 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Oct. 7 and 8,

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Fashionable Ready-made Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Boots and Shoes, &c.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

At their Large and Spacious Salesroom, in Dearborn Block.

Nos. 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

500 LOTS AT AUCTION,

ON COTTAGE GROVE, DREXEL AND EGANDALE-AVS.,

In the Town of Hyde Park,

ON AND SOUTH OF ELM-ST.,

At the Office of CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 128 Washington-st.

Sale to take place on Monday, the 12th of October,

At 2 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON

The Dummy cars will run [illegible] this property in 60 days from this date, which will make it very desirable for suburban residences. The land is laid out in large and deep lots. [illegible] more rapidly than [illegible] will pay better as an investment.

TERMS OF SALE—¼ to ⅓ cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years at 8 per cent, payable annually.

See handbills and plat of ground, which will be furnished at our office on the 1st day of October.

Title perfect.

CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.,
128 Washington-st.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.

Dwelling House Sale.

We shall sell, at the residence of Rev. Thos. F. St. Johns, No. 68 Throop-st.,

On TUESDAY, October 6, at 9½ o'clock, including the entire household goods, consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining room and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, Glassware, Stoves, &c.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.

Superior Second-hand and New Furniture, Carpets, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, Oct. 6, at 9½ o'clock, [illegible] entire parlor, chamber [illegible]

Furniture, Carpets, &c., &c.,

Of a gentleman breaking up housekeeping, with a large assortment of

PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.

CATALOGUE SALE.

75 CRATES OF WHITE CROCKERY

AT AUCTION,

BY THE CRATE.

ON FRIDAY, October 9, at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell at our sales-room, Nos. 125 and [illegible] Dearborn-st.,

75 CRATES OF WHITE CROCKERY,

consisting of a complete assortment. The crates are well assorted and in good order for retailing. Country merchants are requested to attend. Samples can be seen at our store on Thursday before day. Sale without reserve.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

AUCTION.

TUESDAY, Oct. 6th, at 9½ a. m., at DANIEL SCOTT & CO.'S, 43 Randolph-st.,

Dry Goods, Hosiery, Shirts and Drawers, Shawls, Cloaks, Blankets, Angolas, 1,000 American A Bags.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Oct. 7th and 8th, at 9½ a. m.,

At DANIEL SCOTT & CO.'S, 43 Randolph-st.,

Custom-Made Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION.

FRIDAY, Oct. 9th, at 9½ a. m.,

At DANIEL SCOTT & CO.'S, 43 Randolph-st.,

60 Crates Flint Wine Bottles,

by order of James [illegible]

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALE OF

Household Furniture,

[illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Doors open at 7, curtain rises at 7¾ o'clock.

SHAKSPEAREAN FESTIVAL.

Every evening till further notice will be presented, with all the appliances of scenic splendor, Shakspeare's Grand Operatic and Spectacular Play,

A Midsummer Night's Dream,

in a style of grandeur and magnificence never equalled in America.

PERFECTION IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

☞ The popular and favorite vocalists,

Miss Fannie Stockton and Miss Annie Kemp,

Have been engaged expressly for "Titania" and "Oberon."

J. H. McVicker as Bottom.

Master WILLIE YOUNGE as PUCK.

☞ New scenery, pantomimic effects, by the renowned Telbin, of London.

☞ Jewels and ornamental materials carefully selected from Paris Exposition.

☞ The characteristic dresses, designed and made by the principal costumers of Europe.

☞ The armors, banners and Grecian accoutrements, by the celebrated Le Blanc Granger, of Paris.

☞ The elaborate and picturesque transformation scene, by Grieve, of London.

☞ Novel and intricate machinery of the great scene is under the direction of John Maguire and Robert McLeod, of McVicker's Theatre, and has been superintended by Mr. Crane, of the Olympic Theatre, N. Y., and Mr. Frond, of Niblo's Theatre.

☞ The highly finished and effective mouldings and properties, by Mr. Connellan, from the London Theatre.

☞ New scenery by the eminent artist, Jas. Lamb, assisted by Messrs. Harrington and Robeh.

☞ The costumes are under the direction of Mrs. Kelley.

☞ Properties by James E. Baggot.

☞ Chorus under the direction of Prof. Gustavus Geary.

☞ The music, composed expressly for this play by the late Dr. Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy, under the direction of W. Fiederback.

During the piece the following songs, Duets and Choruses: Ye Spotted Snakes, Titania and chorus. Where the Bee Sucks, Oberon. Spirits Lead the Up and Down, Oberon. I Know a Bank, Titania and Oberon. Bridal Morn, Titania. Some Fairy Hand, Oberon. We will Sing and Bless this Place, Oberon, Titania and chorus.

☞ The production of this great work is under the immediate supervision of Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, and as the play opens with a "View of Athens," by Telbin, and a spectacular display, it is most respectfully suggested that the audience will be seated by the time announced for the commencement of the performance, and at the termination will please retain their places until the close, that all may have ample opportunity of witnessing this beautiful scene, embodying, as it does, three marvellous transformations.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

THE MAX MARETZEK

COMBINATION COMPANY.

ITALIAN AND GERMAN OPERA.

This evening, Oct. 5, Rossini's Masterwork,

IL BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA.

With an immense cast, including

GIORGIO RONCONI in his great part of FIGARO.
ROSINA ... Miss ISABEL McCULLOCH
COUNT ALMAVIVA ... Sig. BRIGNOLI
DOCTOR BARTOLO ... Sig. BARILI
DON BASILIO ... Sig. ANTONUCCI
GIORGIO RONCONI ... FIGARO

To-morrow (Tuesday) Oct. 6—Grand German Opera,

BY GENERAL REQUEST,

FIDELIO.

Received with the greatest enthusiasm on Thursday last.

For this occasion both Overtures will be performed by the Grand Orchestra.

Wednesday, Oct. 7—Italian Opera—

First Time of Verdi's Grand Spectacular Opera

VESPRI SICILIANI.

With New Dresses, Scenery, &c.

DUCHESS ELENA ... Miss AGATHA STATES
ARRIGO ... Sig. BRIGNOLI
GUIDO DI MONTFORT ... Sig. ORLANDINI
JOHN OF PROCIDA ... Sig. ANTONUCCI
DE VAUDEMONT ... Sig. BARILI
BETHUNE ... Sig. DUBREUL

Thursday, Oct. 8—Grand German Opera,

FRA DIAVOLO.

With a powerful cast.

Admission, $1. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Family Circle, 50 cents only. Private Boxes, $8. Seats for any of the above performances can now be secured at the Box Office of the Opera House.

LIBRARY HALL.

MORNING AND EVENING

READINGS,

FROM SHAKSPEARE,

BY MRS.

FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE.

One Series of Four Readings Only.

MRS. KEMBLE will [illegible] on Monday Evening, Oct. [illegible]

THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR,

Wednesday Evening, Oct. 14—

KING LEAR.

On Friday Evening, Oct. 16—

SECOND PART OF HENRY IV.

On Saturday Morning, Oct. 17—

AS YOU LIKE IT.

TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra.

[illegible] COOK, PRITCHARD & CO., [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICE.—No more tickets will be sold [illegible]

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN ... Sole Lessee and Manager.

Grand Comedy Week.

Monday evening, first time in America of a new comedy in three acts, by William Brough, Esq., with appropriate scenery, costumes, &c., entitled

KIND TO A FAULT.

To conclude with the glorious comedy of

PAUL PRY.

[illegible]

ARLINGTON HALL.

[illegible]

WILLIAM BARRY.

[illegible]

Excursions.

DAILY EXCURSIONS

TO THE CRIB.

[illegible]

"MAYFLOWER"

Leaves her dock, north end Clark-st. bridge, at [illegible]

Tickets 50 cents; children half price.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—One truck and two drays, complete, with the privilege of taking the cartage. [illegible] CHAS. BARNES, [illegible]

FOR SALE—One pair horses, truck and harness [illegible] Apply at [illegible]

FOR SALE—One very handsome extension-top [illegible]

FOR SALE—A new Concord buggy and [illegible] Inquire of COAN & TEN BROEKE, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A nice saddle mare, saddle and bridle, very cheap. T. W. HAMILL, 163 [illegible]

FOR SALE—A pair good black mares, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Top buggy—In good order, with [illegible] at 31 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—At E. Price's stable, 75 and 77 [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or Trade—A good roadster mare [illegible] Apply to F. CALDWELL, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A new and very fine open or [illegible]

FOR SALE—Four car loads of horses and mares [illegible]

Machinery.

FOR SALE—Steam engines of all sizes and [illegible] R. R. AMES.

FOR SALE—Iron planers. We have the [illegible] HAWKINS & JAMES.

FOR SALE—Two 12-horse portable engines [illegible]

FOR SALE—Second-hand engines, large [illegible]

FOR SALE—Portable and stationary engines [illegible]

Board Wanted.

BOARD—With nicely furnished rooms for gentleman and wife [illegible]

BOARD—In a private family for a gentleman and wife. Address W, Tribune office.

BOARD—With furnished or unfurnished [illegible]

BOARD—For a hundred dollars a month [illegible]

BOARD—By a gentleman and wife within [illegible] WILLIAM FLEMING [illegible]

Personal.

INFORMATION—Wanted—Of Oliver B. [illegible]

Real Estate—City.

Improved.

FOR SALE—S. H. Kerfoot & Co., Real Estate Brokers, [illegible]

IMPROVED.

[illegible]

FARMS.

[illegible]

UNIMPROVED.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—By Whipple & True, Room 5 Lombard Block, [illegible]

[illegible]

FOR SALE—By D. Cole, office No. 188 West Madison-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Thos. A. Hill & Co., Room [illegible]

FOR SALE—On the avenue—Brick house [illegible]

FOR SALE—A two-story and basement [illegible]

FOR SALE—451 Fulton-st., two-story and [illegible]

FOR SALE—Nos. 123 and 125 South Sangamon-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A first class 3-story frame [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or Exchange—A house and [illegible]

FOR SALE—A new brick house, two-story [illegible]

FOR SALE—A frame house, and lot 30x118 [illegible]

Unimproved.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate [illegible]

FOR SALE—By J. H. Rees & Co., 89 Dearborn-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Half acre Lots—A few more of [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate [illegible]

FOR SALE—10 acres of ground fronting on [illegible]

FOR SALE—Six acres of beautiful grove [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Sinclair & Tompkins, No. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Rare chance for an investment [illegible]

FOR SALE—That desirable lot of ground [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap—Five acres of land [illegible]

FOR SALE—Three lots in Moreway [illegible]

Real Estate—City.

Unimproved.

FOR SALE—By Eace Ayres, Real Estate Broker, [illegible]

[illegible]

FOR SALE—100x125 ft northwest corner of Monroe and Winchester-avs. [illegible]

FOR SALE—At a decided bargain—Lot 25x[illegible] [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—300 feet on Kankakee and [illegible] AVERELL, Real Estate Agent, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Land—The n. w. ¼ and the [illegible] L. CLARK, Fullerton Block, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Or exchange for unimproved land in Illinois—One three-story brick building, [illegible] O. C. COLBY, Saybrook, McLean Co., Ill.

FOR SALE—96 acre farm 20 miles from Chicago, [illegible] CLAPLIN & WHITNEY, 137 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—50 acre farm, one hour's ride west of Chicago, near a village. [illegible] CLAPLIN & WHITNEY, 137 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—Iowa lands—A choice tract of 320 acres in one body, of rich prairie land, in Crawford County, [illegible]

SNYDER & LEE,
Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—In Evanston and North Evanston—Good new houses and lots with a small payment down, balance to be paid in monthly or quarterly payments. [illegible] C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—7,000 acres of land never before in the market, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Very cheap for cash, or would exchange [illegible] E. GUILD, JR., [illegible]

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—No. 101 Huron-st., a first-class two-story and brick basement dwelling, [illegible]

TO RENT—Dwelling house 233 Ontario-st. [illegible] W. GRIFFIN, [illegible]

TO RENT—One of the new marble-front houses [illegible] GEO. C. CLARKE, 2 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—A furnished house on Wabash-av. [illegible] GEO. C. CLARKE, 2 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—No. 180 Ellis-av.—A comfortable [illegible]

TO RENT—For a term of years, house 752 [illegible] E. S. CUMMINGS, Room 19, [illegible]

TO RENT—The first-class marble front residence [illegible]

TO RENT—Nice suite of three or five rooms, [illegible]

TO RENT—I will rent my furnished house, [illegible]

TO RENT—Wabash-av., near Eighteenth-st. [illegible]

TO RENT—House of 8 rooms, northwest [illegible]

TO RENT—A desirable two-story frame [illegible]

TO RENT—By D. Cole. Three marble-front [illegible]

TO RENT—A Gothic cottage of 9 rooms, [illegible]

TO RENT—House and furniture on Prairie-av. [illegible]

TO RENT—And furniture for sale—Nice cottage [illegible] COOPER & PACKARD.

TO RENT—The second floor of No. 106 West Randolph-st. [illegible]

TO RENT—By A. & L. S. Pierce, 97 Clark-st. [illegible]

TO RENT—The upper part of house No. 22 [illegible]

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

TO RENT—Store in the best location on [illegible]

TO RENT—An office in Oriental Building, [illegible] J. W. SWEET, [illegible]

TO RENT—The best lighted rooms, with [illegible]

TO RENT—Desk Room—With front window, [illegible]

TO RENT—Basement under marble-front [illegible]

TO RENT—Steam power with rooms suitable [illegible]

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—And furniture for sale—A fine [illegible] JONES, BUNDY & CO.

TO RENT—Several nicely furnished rooms [illegible]

TO RENT—One or two rooms, with or [illegible]

TO RENT—Two furnished rooms; also two [illegible]

TO RENT—Furnished rooms at 68 East Adams, near State-st.

TO RENT—Furnished or unfurnished rooms [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A good second-hand billiard table. Apply at 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A good billiard table, with [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap—A hand printing press, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap for cash—Two large [illegible]

FOR SALE—The frame building situated on [illegible]

FOR SALE—A consigned lot of 11 cases [illegible]

Pianos.

FOR SALE—$600 will buy a fine 7 octave [illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

Bookkeepers, Salesmen, &c.

WANTED—A colored or German boy to work about the house. Apply at 264 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A man to take care of horses, and his wife to cook. German or Norwegian preferred. Address C R, Tribune office.

WANTED—Salesmen to sell farm implements. Energetic men clear $50 per week. Address, with stamp, J. SHELDON & CO., 197 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Salesmen to sell 20 of the best selling articles in the world. Don't fail to call or send for terms at once. O. H. STANFORD & CO., 15 Reynolds' Block.

WANTED—To employ a thorough business man at a salary of from $100 to $125 per month and expenses, who can loan his employer for 30 days from $200 to $500. Room 7, 106 Randolph-st.

WANTED—Two reliable salesmen of experience, and one of little or no experience, to whom permanent employment and liberal salaries will be given. Apply this morning after 9 o'clock to ORVIS & DORWICK, over 129 and 131 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A man that understands the sale of Patent Rights to sell the Railway Bar and Coal Hook—very simple, cheap and durable. Call at [illegible] C. H. JOHNSON, 161 State-st.

WANTED—A man to attend an outside stand. None but a good talker will do. A man of steady habits will receive steady employment. Inquire this morning, before 10 a. m., at No. 61 South Clark-st.

WANTED—Travelling salesmen. A new article, no competition, big pay, exclusive route. Call on, or write to, with stamp, HENDERSON & BARRETT, 129 South Clark-st., up stairs.

Trades.

WANTED—A good tinner to go into the country. Call at CHAGIN BROS'., 280 Lake-st.

WANTED—Ruler. Inquire at the bindery, 48 and 50 Dearborn-st. SMEAL, HEDANKS & CO.

WANTED—A good machine blacksmith, also a bolt-maker, at the Hawkeye Iron Works, Burlington, Iowa. Good pay and steady work to good men. CHAS. HOWDEN.

WANTED—Two good coatmakers to go into the country. Apply to CHAS. P. KELLOGG & CO., 26 and 28 Lake-st.

WANTED—A good wagon maker. Apply at 226 North Wells-st., corner Chicago-av.

WANTED—Two first class barbers by C. ROTHMAN, Davenport, Iowa.

WANTED—A brick maker to make brick by contract at Riverside, for the Riverside Improvement Company. Apply at 75 South Clark-st., Room 1, 2 and 3. E. E. CHILDS.

Employment Agents.

WANTED—2,000 railroad laborers for grading the B. & M. RR., in Iowa. Wages $2.00. [illegible] WOLF, CARPENTER & ANGLE, Contractors.

WANTED—This day, 20 good sawmill hands for Michigan and 10 choppers. Also 20 quarry laborers at $2 per day. Free transportation. Employment Headquarters, Room 2 Lind's Block.

WANTED—This day, 600 good railroad laborers to work all winter on the C., R. I. & P. R. R. Wages $2 per day. Also 20 teams at $4 to $4.50 per day. Free transportation. Apply to E. F. CHRISTIAN & CO., Agents, Room 2 Lind's Block, near Randolph-st. bridge.

WANTED—100 laborers for Iowa at $2.30 per day, 50 laborers for Illinois at $2 per day, free transportation; 20 men for this city at $2 per day, 1 porter for hotel. 88 Randolph-st., Room 3.

WANTED—Man in restaurant, 2 clerks, 1 driver, man with $200, 1 porter, 2 colored men, 1 cabinetmaker, 1 men for light work, 1 brakeman, 2 farm hands and 10 laborers, at 65 Reynolds' Block, Dearborn-st. Applicants by mail enclose stamp.

WANTED—1 assistant bookkeeper, 1 entry clerk, 1 travelling agent, 2 clerks, 1 brakeman, 1 fireman, 2 porters, 2 waiters, 1 bartender and 3 painters. Apply at 64 Dearborn-st., Room 1. Applicants by mail address [illegible] & CO., P. O. Box 451, enclosing fee for particulars.

WANTED—400 railroad laborers to go down South. Wages on the grade, $2 per day. Quarrymen, $2.25. Tunnel men, $2.75. Steady work for one year. For full particulars apply to the Company's agent, 78 Clark-st., Room 4.

WANTED—20 railroad laborers, to work near the city. Good steady job for all winter. Transportation to the work free. Apply 78 Clark-st., Room 4, for particulars.

WANTED—500 railroad laborers for Michigan, 1 foreman; 200 for Illinois and Indiana. Wages $2 per day. Steady work and free transportation. Apply at 80 Madison-st., Room 3.

WANTED—1,000 railroad laborers for Southern Iowa. Wages $2 per day. Also, teams and sawmill hands. Free transportation. 202 South Water-st., near Lake-st. bridge.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—Good for sewers at Henry Siede & Co.'s, 188 Lake-st.

WANTED—A girl, to nurse a baby and do second work. References required. Call at 339 Indiana-av., South Side.

WANTED—For liners and quilters at Henry Siede & Co.'s 188 Lake-st.

WANTED—Muff finishers at Henry Siede & Co.'s, 188 Lake-st.

House Servants.

WANTED—At 403 Michigan-av., a thorough girl [illegible]

WANTED—A No. 1 girl to do general housework. [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately—Girl to do general housework. Inquire at No. 60 St. John's-place, Oct. 5.

WANTED—Immediately—A good dining-room girl [illegible]

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework [illegible]

WANTED—At 398 South Clark-st.—A first-class girl to do general housework. No Irish need apply.

WANTED—Two experienced waiters. None others need apply. GRANT & SON'S Restaurant, 149 Dearborn-st.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—To buy, for cash, gentlemen's [illegible]

WANTED—25 feet on corner, deep lot, [illegible]

WANTED—A good second-hand carom [illegible]

WANTED—A block of buildings, with [illegible]

WANTED—West Side—Persons desirous [illegible]

WANTED—In exchange for 120 acres of [illegible]

WANTED—We want to exchange good [illegible]

WANTED—Everybody to know that the [illegible]

WANTED—Your Destiny—All persons [illegible]

WANTED—Several good style and well [illegible]

WANTED—Any one having a stock of [illegible]

WANTED—Subscribers to the News from the Spirit World. [illegible]

WANTED—Every person who wishes to [illegible]

WANTED—A second-hand No. 6 Washington [illegible]

WANTED—Always—Men with capital, to [illegible]

WANTED—Men to engage in the business [illegible]

WANTED—A good business man with a capital of [illegible]

WANTED—Everyone to straighten up [illegible]

WANTED—Good tailoress, basters and [illegible]

WANTED—All descriptions of old broken [illegible]

WANTED—To-day, $2,000 for sixty days, [illegible]

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—A house of seven or [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—By a man and wife, [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A suite of two or [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A medium sized furnished [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A good store [illegible]

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—January 1st, 1869, [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—Either active or [illegible]

Situations Wanted.

Males.

SITUATION—Wanted—I want a situation in any capacity where ready habits, business qualifications and good references will insure a more advancement. Address F. L., Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—In a grocery store, by a young man who understands the business, is a good writer and marker, and quick at figures. Address D, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man of good business capacity in a commission house [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—As coachman in a private family, by one who understands the care of horses, and is not afraid to work. Address [illegible] No. 132 Twelfth-st.

Females.

SITUATION—Wanted—As housekeeper [illegible] Address H F, 15 Pearce-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a girl, to do second work [illegible] No. [illegible] Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—A lady of education [illegible] charge of a house and make home pleasant and comfortable for a gentleman. [illegible] as a lady companion to travel. [illegible] State-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a lady of 8 years experience, as dress-maker or mantilla-maker. Call or address G L, 121 South Green-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—To do general housework, washing, ironing and cooking, in a private family. Good reference given, if required. Apply at 212 Michigan-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a respectable girl to do general housework in a small family. Apply at 117 South Green-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young lady to do second-work. Good references given. Good wages expected. Please call at 15 Quincy-st.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—For Matthew Hale Smith's new book, "SUNSHINE AND SHADOW IN NEW YORK." [illegible] J. B. BURR & CO., Pubs., Hartford, Ct.

AGENTS—Wanted—For Sure [illegible] SMALL & CO., [illegible] Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—$1 three-eyer. Great [illegible] O. H. STANFORD & CO., 15 Reynolds' Block.

AGENTS—Wanted—For the Security Life Insurance Company of N. Y. in every town in Illinois. Also solicitors for this city. Energetic men will be liberally dealt with. [illegible] BAKER, General Agent, 136 Clark-st., corner Washington.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell Oval Frames and Engravings, Needle Cases, U. S. Prize Packages, Campaign Pins. Send for circulars. E. H. LANDON, 67 Lake-st.

AGENTS—Wanted—$1,840 a year to agents to introduce an article of absolute necessity, and in universal demand. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell our religious and national pictures, chromos, lithographs, steel engravings, &c. Apply to PATTERSON & CO., 203 South Clark-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—Office of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company of Hartford. The undersigned is prepared to offer very liberal inducements to a few good solicitors for the above Company. Apply to HENRY L. HIGH, General Agent, 89 Randolph-st.

AGENTS—Wanted—66c on the dollar profit, to a permanent business, without risk or capital. All who want the most salable article in market, send stamp for papers or 25c for 8, S & V. CHAPPELL, 47 South Halsted-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell the splendid Imperial STEEL ENGRAVING of General U. S. GRANT. Price $1. Small sizes of GRANT and COLFAX, 25c each. [illegible] Also, the "National Hand Book of Facts and Figures," for every voter. Price $1.50. "The Lost Cause," the only authentic Democratic history of the war. Price $2.50, sent on receipt of price. C. W. LILLEY, 85 Dearborn-st.

AGENTS—Wanted—For "THE BOYS IN BLUE," [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Rev. Dr. Kitto's Illustrated History of the Bible [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For the Ladies' Gem, [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—We are now ready [illegible]

Boarding and Lodging.

9 South May-st.—Pleasant front room [illegible]

10 Peck-court.—One large, pleasant front room, [illegible]

12 Aberdeen-st.—A nice suite of unfurnished rooms [illegible]

14 Adams-st., near Lake.—Pleasant [illegible]

66 East Adams-st.—Board and lodging for two or five gentlemen. [illegible]

93 South Jefferson-st.—Furnished [illegible]

111 Michigan-av.—A front room to rent, with [illegible]

177 West Washington-st.—A suite of unfurnished rooms, with board.

193 South Clark-st.—Four gentlemen [illegible]

231 Wabash-av.—Board, with or without [illegible]

235 North LaSalle-st.—A first-class [illegible]

370 State-st.—A pleasant front room, [illegible]

420 Wabash-av.—To rent with board, a [illegible]

456 Michigan-av.—A large furnished front room [illegible]

531 Wabash-av.—Nice front or back room [illegible]

AT Hubbard-place, corner of Hubbard court [illegible]

WEST SIDE, east of Rink—A front room [illegible]

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—Or Rent—A large fine brick [illegible]

FOR SALE—Elevator warehouse, with [illegible] HIRAM BALDWIN, 115 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—A confectionery and oyster saloon, 199 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Hardware, stoves, tin and copper [illegible]

FOR SALE—Drug store in a thriving Ohio [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or To Rent—An excellent [illegible]

FOR SALE—A large hotel in one of the best locations in [illegible]

FOR SALE—A first-class saloon, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Three squares from the Post Office, [illegible]

FOR SALE—At a great bargain [illegible] WARREN & GOODRICH, [illegible]

FOR SALE—By J. H. Rees & Co., 89 Dearborn-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Lease and stock of a wholesale [illegible]

FOR SALE—Lease, fixtures and stock of [illegible]

FOR SALE—Saloon—I will give one of the [illegible]

FOR SALE—Lease, fixtures and stock [illegible]

FOR SALE—An excellent business chance, [illegible]

Lost, Found, &c.

LOST—$25 Reward—Lady's gold watch [illegible]

LOST—Sunday, the 4th inst., near Clark-st. [illegible]

Law Reports

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN.

Marshal Serrano has succeeded to the command of the Spanish revolutionary army, and Anguirre presides over the Cabinet.

Port au Prince, Cape Haytien and Port Depaix are the only Haytien ports now open to foreign commerce.

Counterfeit money is plentiful in Hayti. The rebellion in that island is expiring.

GENERAL.

Gold closed in New York, yesterday, at 140⅝.

On Monday last the corner-stone of the Illinois State Capital was laid in Springfield, with imposing ceremonies. The city was densely crowded with strangers. The Masonic fraternity were very numerously represented. The procession was lengthy, and exceeded with the grandeur of the other ceremonies. Entertainment for 5,000 guests was made in the skating rink.

Rich. H. Dana, Jr., has accepted the nomination of the Republicans who are opposed to General Butler's return, and will oppose that gentleman.

Bishop Duggan confirmed 400 candidates and presided at the laying of the corner-stone of the new Catholic Cathedral in Bloomington, Ill., on Sunday last.

James H. Lucas is the newly-elected President of the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

General Carl Schurz addressed a numerous Republican assemblage in Lexington, Mo., on Saturday last.

The Valley City woollen mills in Grand Rapids, Mich., were destroyed by fire on Monday. Loss, $30,000.

General Rosecrans is *en route* for Mexico.

The dance-house on Water street, New York, immediately above John Allen's den, has been leased by the City Missionary, and is henceforth to be used for religious purposes.

The Catholic Board urges the immediate establishment of schools for colored children in the Southern States.

The government clerks now in Washington, who vote in Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio, have made preparations to return to their homes to participate in the election next week.

Two children were burned to death in Charlestown, Mass., on Saturday, by their young brother upsetting upon them a fluid lamp.

Isabella, the rejected of Spain, is reported to have made investments in this country; if so, her voluptuous majesty may choose to take refuge here.

In Peoria, Ill., on Saturday last, Mrs. Collins upbraided her husband for returning home drunk. He told her to spare her complaints, then went into the yard and strangled himself.

Lorinda Wheeler attempted to fire the jail in Peoria, Ill., on Saturday, but failed.

Mrs. Lincoln has left for Europe.

Mr. F. Ritchie, formerly editor of the Richmond *Enquirer*, and husband of Anna Cora Mowatt, died on Friday last.

General Howard has again called attention to the fact that all persons connected with the Freedmen's Bureau are entitled to military protection. This announcement was rendered necessary because the lives of several officers of the Bureau were threatened.

EUROPE.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Spain.

ACTION OF THE JUNTA.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

A despatch from Madrid has the following: "Madoz has resigned the Presidency of the Junta, and Anguirre succeeds him. Anguirre has appointed Serrano General-in-Chief of the army."

PARIS, Oct. 5.

A despatch from Madrid states that Ciazara, who was named as Minister of Foreign Affairs, declines a position in the new Cabinet.

MADRID, Oct. 5.

General Prim is at Barcelona. He is expected to arrive here to-morrow.

Egypt.

A NEW SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The new deep sea submarine telegraph, direct from Malta to Alexandria, Egypt, was successfully completed on Saturday afternoon.

Great Britain.

MARINE.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The steamers Weser and Nebraska, from New York; Worcester, from Baltimore, and Peruvian, from Quebec, have arrived out.

By Mail.

France.

THE CHASSEPOT GUN A COMPLETE FAILURE—AN AMERICAN PLAN TO BE ADOPTED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—A Paris letter to the *Herald* states that the Chassepot gun is a complete failure, and one of the most dangerous weapons ever supplied to an army. The Emperor, I have reason to believe, is in full accord with the ordnance officers, and has determined to change the arm for a better one. With that view, a new series of experiments have been instituted to ascertain where the arm can be altered so as to be more efficient and trustworthy. Two or three systems of alteration have been tried, and it is probable that one on an American plan will be adopted, and with it a radical change in the character of the ammunition. The Emperor is satisfied that paper or silk cartridges are not suitable for breech loading arms, and has about determined to adopt the metallic cartridge, already supplying these in use by the Cent-Gardes. As this radical change in style of small arms will require some time to consider, peace may be considered tolerably assured till it is effected, unless some other nation makes war. It will take eight months to alter the arms of the French and you need not look for war before next spring or summer.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.

DEPARTMENT CLERKS GOING HOME TO VOTE.

Trouble prevails among the employés of the Treasury Department, which has more force employed than any of the other departments, at the prospect of discharge, which is held over them at this time, solely for the purpose of keeping them from going home to vote in the States which hold elections next month. The Democrats are doing their best to induce Secretary McCulloch to hold the threat of discharge over his subordinates, in order to keep them here until after the elections. It is to the Secretary's credit that he has expressed no objection to any of his subordinates hailing from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, going home to vote, and that he has granted leave to all who apply, without inquiring how they intended to vote. It is not customary to discharge employés in the department during the middle of a month, consequently the reports of wholesale discharges in the Treasury Department are only gotten up for political effect.

ANOTHER BOGUS FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The National *Intelligencer* has concocted an elaborate statement concerning the national finances, purporting to be prepared by an official in the Treasury Department, under the direction of Secretary McCulloch. It is nothing but a rehash of Delmar's exploded exaggerations. When it is considered how notoriously the *Intelligencer* obtained this article a short time ago, when no one would allow any of his subordinates to prepare matters exclusively for the *Intelligencer*, such a statement would reflect unfavorably upon his administration of the department.

CUBA.

Secretary Seward had a long interview to-day with the President upon Spanish affairs, and the proposed purchase of Cuba. It is believed the proposition for the purchase of Cuba was discussed.

ALABAMA.

It is understood that influential Tennesseans will protest to the President against taking General G. H. Thomas from Tennessee as a member of the Dyer court-martial until after the election in that State, as it is claimed his presence is necessary to maintain order there. The President has no confidence in Gordon Granger, who is a strong partisan, and will be likely to use his power against the Republicans. The Dyer Court Martial will assemble on Monday next, and General Terry's schedule may still be postponed.

PERSONAL.

Col. H. W. Taylor, First Comptroller of the Treasury, left to-day for Ohio, to take the stump in that State.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The following internal revenue appointments were made to-day: Assessor, A. A. Terrill, Fourth Illinois; O. S. Stone, Franklin County, Ill.; [illegible] Sixth Ohio; Henry H. [illegible] First Michigan.

THE OVERLAND MAILS.

The Assistant Postmaster General says it is not true that the transportation of mails between the termini of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads have been suspended. Carlton Spaulding, of Chicago, was the accepted bidder for the service. Sealed on account of the postal law as provided that proposals for mail service shall not contemplate the prepayment of letter postage, there being therefore no fund out of which such service can be paid. Wells, Fargo & Co. are carrying the mails under a temporary arrangement until the section of the line is completed.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Colonel Wynkoop, agent for the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, has arrived here from Fort Larned. He represents that the Indians which are carrying war south of the Arkansas River, and that General Sully was in close pursuit, but overtaken him, and he was returning with them. The Indians are in a destitute condition, having about a scarcity of provisions. Colonel Wynkoop says the war is [illegible] it is estimated that the Arapahoes and Cheyennes have about 2,000 warriors. The Cheyennes have [illegible] men.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

[illegible] statement will probably be published to-morrow afternoon, and may be accompanied by an explanation from Secretary McCulloch [illegible] crease of the debt than that of August, and that a decrease will be shown. [illegible]

THE SPANISH LEGATION.

[illegible] Oct. 5.—The Spanish Legation has received no official information from the government of the Junta at Madrid. [illegible]

The International Cricket Match at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5.—The cricket match was resumed at 11:30 to-day, with Ratcliffe, who was put out on Saturday for 1, and Barclay at the wickets. [illegible] with the total of 90 runs.

[illegible]

Female Typesetters' Union.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—[illegible]

THE CAMPAIGN.

An Active Canvass in Ohio and Indiana.

Large Republican Gains in the Connecticut Town Elections.

An Immense Gathering of Seymour's Friends in New York City.

Letter from Geo. B. McClellan, Formerly of the Potomac Army.

Nomination of Richard H. Dana, Jr., for Congress in Opposition to Ben. Butler.

NOMINATION OF RICHARD H. DANA, JR., FOR CONGRESS, IN OPPOSITION TO BEN BUTLER.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Oct. 5.

The Republicans of the Essex District, opposed to General Butler's re-election to Congress, held their Independent Mass Convention at Salem to-day. The attendance numbered several hundred, and the proceedings were thoroughly harmonious and enthusiastic. Special interest was given by the fact that Butler is out with a letter this morning, in which he says that, on returning from the camp to Pennsylvania, he will pay special attention to the personal affairs of those who oppose him, and offers a reward of $500 for any information furnished him as to corrupt influence at work against him. This was taken as a direct threat of vengeance in the shape of a slanderous accusation upon all the bolters, and was alluded to in bitterness or ridicule in every speech made.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by a clergyman, who petitioned that the proceedings of the convention might tend to maintain the sacredness of the public faith and national honor.

Mr. A. A. Abbott, of Peabody, presided, and in his opening speech said the convention was neither in sympathy with Seymour and Blair, nor with pseudo-Republicans who "steal the livery of the court of Heaven to serve the Devil in." They believed in the Chicago platform and national honesty; in General Grant and peace; but they oppose General Butler, not only on those grounds, but on his personal disqualifications as well. They oppose him because he is self willed, arrogant, headstrong, domineering, of violent temper and bitter hatred, intractable, implacable, unconciliatory; his governing passion seems either to rule or ruin; a friend if you submit, an enemy if you resist; that he is unyielding, bold, bent upon his own way at all hazards, artful, adroit in private life not without generous qualities, but in public life knowing no scruples. Of great abilities, not troubled with modesty, devoid of moral sensibilities, of keen wit, but abusive and violent in speech and diction, with his faculties all sharpened and acute. Such, he said, was the man in whom the Republican leaders all over the country do not confide. Such was the man in whom they, as independent electors of the Fifth District, would not and could not confide.

The committee to draw up resolutions and nominate a candidate reported a series of resolutions endorsing the Republican party and its platform, denouncing all forms of repudiation, and concluding as follows:

Resolved, That we are unable to regard General Butler as a true representative of the principles of the Republican party. He is the advocate of measures that would be fatal to the honor, the credit and highest interests of the country; measures which are condemned by the Republican party, and which, in their essential character, originated in and are identified with that party only which seeks in association with the unrepentant rebels of the South to subvert the laws and to deprive alike the public creditor and the freedman of his rights. We are, therefore, compelled, by a deep regard of our duty to the Republican party, and to the country, to insist that General Butler's term of service as the Representative of this district, shall cease on the 4th of March next, and to nominate and elect another candidate to be his successor.

Resolved, That Hon. Richard H. Dana, Jr., for his distinguished, efficient and disinterested service in the anti-slavery cause for twenty years, being at the time when the cause was unpopular and the support of it involved great personal sacrifices; for his staunch and stately defence of fugitive slaves; for his successful administration of the office of United States District Attorney for the Massachusetts district during the war; his able vindication in the courts of the United States of the claims of the government to belligerent rights against the rebels; his masterly discussion of the principle of law upon which the reconstruction measures of Congress are based, and justified; his eloquent appeals for justice to the freedmen; his life-long fidelity to the cause of Union and Republican liberty, has deserved well of his country and the friends of freedom everywhere. For fifteen years he has had a home in this district, and, in the last Constitutional convention in Massachusetts, he represented the town of Manchester, where he now resides. He is a true, honorable and uncompromising exponent of Republican principles, and would be most cordially welcomed by the Republican statesmen of the country, to associate with them in public affairs, to be the representative of this district. We do, therefore, nominate him for a candidate for the office of representative of the district in the Forty-first Congress of the United States.

The nomination of Mr. Dana was greeted with great applause, as was Mr. Dana himself when he was ushered into the convention shortly after.

Mr. Dana spoke for over an hour. In regard to his acceptance of the nomination, he said:

"Several of your number know that when it was first suggested to me to make it known that I would accept this nomination in case it was tendered, they know that I said that it was impossible; they know that a second time I gave this same answer; but at last a change in the aspect of things, a new light that spread itself over the country and over the district with reference to this question, led me to put to myself this inquiry: 'Are not the reasons which led you to decline the reasons which govern a man seeking peace, rest and profession of emoluments, the reasons of courage or chicanery, which should induce a man to take the post of honor and of danger that he may be called to?' These gentlemen know also that I laid down to myself this rule: 'I will not leave my private position to stand in the attitude of a candidate for Congress [illegible]

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[illegible] three minutes' [illegible] soldiers, [illegible] morning and found him [illegible] self in an exhaustive effort [illegible] time before. He had [illegible] or publicly with his [illegible] condition and had been [illegible] [illegible] silence.

REPUBLICAN MEETING [illegible] OHIO.

Special Despatch to [illegible]

A very large Republican [illegible] place here to-day. [illegible] Senator Sherman, Hon. [illegible] Welker, candidate for [illegible] District. It was the largest [illegible] ever during the campaign. A fire took place during [illegible] terrupted the proceedings [illegible] barns were burned and one [illegible] By a premature discharge [illegible] firing a salute, two persons [illegible]

GOVERNOR MORTON [illegible] TIVE WAS-GRENAT [illegible]

Special Despatch to The [illegible]

To-night we are in the [illegible] treat. Governor Morton [illegible] this afternoon, and was [illegible] large concourse of citizens [illegible] by the Lafayette band. To-night a large procession [illegible] pet-Baggers escorted him [illegible] the Opera House, where [illegible] immense audience, giving [illegible] be excelled by none and [illegible] was followed by that grand [illegible] S. Lane, in a telling speech. Goudey Stiles, sometime [illegible] a Copperhead from Chicago, [illegible] cate of this city, but who [illegible] party's repudiation, addressed [illegible] a Democratic meeting in the [illegible] procession that turned out [illegible] hours in passing a given point. General Washburn, of [illegible] Republicans, who could not [illegible] Court House, from the [illegible] public square. The seventh District of [illegible] will be heard from in [illegible] vember elections.

A SECRET COPPERHEAD [illegible] IN WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The [illegible]

For some time past it has been [illegible] the Democracy of this State [illegible] organization, on which [illegible] strength in the political [illegible] State, and that such secret [illegible] ized here and elsewhere [illegible] country generally, a leading [illegible] eing reported Grand [illegible] state, after the Knights of [illegible] cherishing like mischief [illegible] State Journal published [illegible] of the ritual of the [illegible] obtained from a small [illegible] willing of a well-known [illegible] which was carelessly left [illegible] Marshal of the Union [illegible] examinated, of the [illegible] What is the purpose of [illegible] operators does not appear [illegible] designs are evil may [illegible] Democratic leaders have [illegible] There were two [illegible] Lodi, Columbia County [illegible] General Gill and Colonel [illegible]

THE CANVASS [illegible]

Special Despatch to [illegible]

A large Republican [illegible] township, near Des Moines [illegible] was addressed by Hon. [illegible] Wm. Hale.

A special to the State [illegible] says the discussion there [illegible] Wm. Loughbridge and Hon. [illegible] for Congress in the Fourth [illegible] affair. Ten thousand people [illegible] Republican procession [illegible] long, and took [illegible] thirty minutes in passing [illegible] Democratic parade was [illegible] portion of the Republican [illegible] pany of carpet baggers [illegible] carrying carpet sacks, [illegible] ocratic speaker, but was [illegible] Hon. John A. Kasson [illegible] a list of appointments in [illegible] No speaker in Iowa has [illegible] service, if so good, as has [illegible] past month.

THE CANVASS IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

Special Despatch to [illegible]

Northern Indiana is [illegible] offing. We are arranging [illegible] largest mass meeting [illegible] in this part of the State. [illegible] the following despatch: To W. W. Shillen [illegible] "You can rely on my [illegible] 6th. (Signed) [illegible]" We have arranged with [illegible] & Northern Indiana [illegible] Laporte and Butler, Indiana [illegible] occasion.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX [illegible] GOSHEN AND [illegible]

Special Despatch to [illegible]

Hon. Schuyler Colfax [illegible] tally here on the 12th [illegible] will also speak at South [illegible] the same day.

LARGE MEETING OF [illegible] IN NEW YORK CITY—LETTER [illegible] McCLELLAN.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—[illegible] ever held in New York [illegible] in Tammany Hall, corner [illegible] and Union Square. The [illegible] procession now in [illegible] cording to the estimate [illegible] speak, over ninety the [illegible] junction has effected [illegible] from the adjoining [illegible] procession exceeded [illegible] largely represented, and [illegible] were number [illegible] [illegible] The scene in Union [illegible] main stand, the [illegible] splendidly illuminated [illegible] stretched in Tammany [illegible] vicinity, seemed literally [illegible] lights, rockets, fire [illegible] main stand, facing [illegible]